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CHAPTER III—Continued.

...as stood waiting for the par... to pass. Like a bronze image ...hard and relentless—he stood ...helpless man, waiting to wring ...formation from him as he ...and then to kill.

...tly the coughing and the ...ings ceased, and again the ...ed man tried to speak. Tarzan ...ear the faintly moving lips.

...r wife and child!" he repeated.

...re are they?"

...essen pointed up the trail.

...Russian — he got them," he ...ed.

...did you come here?" con... Tarzan. "Why are you not ...Rokoff?"

...er catch us," replied Anderssen ...ce so low that the ape-man ...just distinguish the words. ...catch us. Ay fight, but my ...e all run away. Then they get ...Ay ban vounded. Rokoff he ...me here for the hyenas. That ...ese than to kill. He tak your ...nd kid."

...er were you doing with them— ...ere you taking them?" asked ...and then, fiercely, leaping close ...fellow with fierce eyes blazing ...passion of hate and vengeance ...had with difficulty controlled: ...harm did you to my wife or ...Speak quick before I kill you! ...r peace with God! Tell me ...est, or I will tear you to pieces ...e hands and teeth. You have ...e I can do it!"

...k of wide-eyed surprise over... Anderssen's face.

...e he whispered. "Ay did not ...em. Ay tried to save them from ...Russian. Your wife was kind to ...the Kincaid, and Ay hear that ...aby cry sometimes. Ay got a ...r Ay couldn't bear for to see ...parated an' in Rokoff's hands ...ore. That vas all. Do Ay look ...r han here to hurt them?" he ...ed after a pause, pointing to the ...protruding from his breast.

...e was something in the man's ...ral expression that convinced ...e of the truth of his assertions. ...mighty than anything else was ...t that Anderssen evidently ...more hurt than frightened. He ...e was going to die, so Tarzan's ...had little effect upon him; but ...quite apparent that he wished ...Swedesman to know the truth and ...owing him by harboring the be... ...his words and manner indi... ...that he had entertained.

...ape-man instantly dropped to ...ees beside the Swede.

...m sorry," he said very simply, ...looked for none but knaves in ...ter with Rokoff. I see that I was ...That is past now, and we will ...der the more important matter ...ring you on your feet again as ...possible."

...Swede, smiling, shook his head. ...go on an' look for the vife an' ...," he said. "Ay ban as gude as ...already; but" — he hesitated — ...ore to think of the hyenas. ...to finish up this job?"

...he shuddered. A moment ago ...been upon the point of killing ...him. Now he could no more have ...his life than he could have taken ...e of any of his best friends.

...raised the Swede's head in his ...to change and ease his position. ...he came a fit of coughing and ...ensile hemorrhage. After it was ...Anderssen lay with closed eyes.

...he thought that he was dead, ...he suddenly raised his eyes to ...of the ape-man, sighed, and ...in a very low, weak whisper:

...Look it blow purty soon purty ...he said, and died.

CHAPTER XI.

Tambudza.

...he scooped a shallow grave for ...friend's cook, beneath whose re... ...terior had beaten the heart of ...ious gentleman. That was all ...e do in the cruel jungle for the ...who had given his life in the serv... ...his little son and his wife.

...Tarzan took up again the pur... ...Rokoff. Now that he was posi... ...ward of him was indeed Jane, and ...he had again fallen into the ...of the Russian, it seemed that ...the incredible speed of his fleet ...the muscles he moved at but a ...pace.

...with difficulty that he kept ...ail, for there were many paths ...the jungle at this point— ...and crisscrossing, forking and ...ning in all directions, and over ...all had passed natives innumer... ...coming and going. The spoor of ...the men was obliterated by that ...native carriers who had followed ...and over all was the spoor of ...natives and of wild beasts.

...as most perplexing; yet Tarzan ...assiduously, checking his sense ...against his sense of smell, that ...her more surely keep to the ...trail. But, with all his care, night ...him at a point where he was ...that he was on the wrong trail ...

...new that the pack would follow ...er, and so he had been careful ...ke it as distinct as possible, ...often against the vines and ...that wailed the jungle-path, ...other ways leaving his scent... ...plainly discernible.

...darkness settled a heavy rain set ...there was nothing for the baf... ...man to do but wait in the par... ...ter of a huge tree until morn... ...the coming of dawn brought ...ation of the torrential down...

...week the sun was obscured by ...clouds, while violent rain and ...storms obliterated the last rem... ...of the spoor Tarzan constantly ...plainly sought.

...all this time he saw no signs of ...nor of his own pack, the mem... ...which he feared had lost his ...during the terrific storm. As the ...it was strange to him, he had been unable to judge his course accurately, since he had neither sun by day nor moon nor stars by night to guide him.

When the sun at last broke through the clouds in the forenoon of the seventh day, it looked down upon an almost frantic ape-man.

For the first time in his life Tarzan of the Apes had been lost in the jungle. That the experience should have befallen him at such a time seemed cruel beyond expression. Somewhere in this savage land his wife and son lay in the clutches of the arch-fiend Rokoff.

What hideous trials might they not have undergone during those seven awful days that nature had thwarted him in his endeavors to locate them. Tarzan knew the Russian, in whose power they were, so well that he could not doubt but that the man, filled with rage that Jane had once escaped him and knowing that Tarzan might be close upon his trail, would wreak without further loss of time whatever vengeance his polluted mind might be able to conceive.

But now that the sun shone once more, the ape-man was still at a loss as to what direction to take. He knew that Rokoff had left the river in pursuit of Anderssen, but whether he would continue inland or return to the Ugambi was a question.

The ape-man had seen that the river at the point he had left it was growing narrow and swift, so that he judged that it could not be navigable even for canoes to any great distance farther toward its source. However, if Rokoff had not returned to the river, in what direction had he proceeded.

From the direction of Anderssen's flight with Jane and the child Tarzan was convinced that the men had purposed attempting the tremendous feat of crossing the continent to Zanzibar; but whether Rokoff would dare so dangerous a journey or not was a question.

Fear might drive him to the attempt, now that he knew the manner of horrible pack that was upon his trail and that Tarzan of the Apes was following him to wreak upon him the vengeance that he deserved.

At last the ape-man determined to continue toward the northeast in the general direction of German East Africa until he came upon natives from whom he might gain information as to Rokoff's whereabouts.

The second day following the cessation of the rain he came upon a native village, the inhabitants of which fled into the bush the instant their eyes fell upon him. Tarzan, not to be thwarted in any such manner as this, pursued them, and after a brief chase caught up with a young warrior. The fellow was so badly frightened that he was unable to defend himself, dropping his weapons and falling upon the ground, wild-eyed and screaming.

It was with considerable difficulty that the ape-man quieted the fellow's fears sufficiently to obtain a coherent statement from him as to the cause of his uncalled-for terror.

From him Tarzan learned, by dint of much coaxing, that a party of whites had passed through the village several days before. These men had told them of a terrible white devil that pursued them, warning the natives against it and the frightful pack of demons that accompanied it.

The black had recognized Tarzan as the white devil from the description given by the whites and their black servants. Behind him he had expected to see a horde of demons disguised as apes and panthers.

In this Tarzan saw the cunning hand of Rokoff. The Russian was attempting to make travel as difficult as possible for him by turning the natives against him in superstitious fear.

The native further told Tarzan that the whilte man who had led the recent expedition had promised them a fabulous reward if they would kill the white devil. This they had fully intended doing should the opportunity present itself; but the moment they had seen Tarzan their blood had turned to water, as the porters of the white men had told them would be the case.

Finding that the ape-man made no attempt to harm him, the native at last recovered his grasp upon his courage and, at Tarzan's suggestion, accompanied the white devil back to the village, calling as he went for his fellows to return also, as "the white devil has promised to do you no harm if you return and answer his questions."

One by one the blacks straggled into the village, but that their fears were not entirely allayed was evident from the amount of white that showed about the eyes of the majority of them as they cast constant and apprehensive sidelong glances at the ape-man.

The chief was among the first to return to the village, and as it was he that Tarzan was most anxious to interview, he lost no time in entering into a palaver with the black.

The fellow was short and stout, with an unusually low and degraded countenance and apelike arms. His whole expression denoted deceitfulness.

Only the superstitious terror engendered in him by the stories poured into his ears by the whites and blacks of the Russian's party kept him from leaping upon Tarzan with his warriors and slaying him forthwith, for he and his people were inveterate man-eaters. But the fear that he might indeed be a devil and that out there in the jungle behind him his fierce demons waited to do his bidding, kept M'ganwazam from putting his desires into action.

Tarzan questioned the fellow closely, and by comparing his statements with those of the young warrior he had first talked with he learned that Rokoff and his safari were in terror-stricken retreat in the direction of the far East Cost.

Many of the Russian's porters had already deserted him. In that very village he had hanged five for theft and attempted desertion. Judging however, from what the Waganwazam had learned from those of the Russian's blacks who were not too far gone in terror of the brutal Rokoff to fear even to speak of their plans, it was apparent that he would not travel any great distance before the last of his porters, cooks, tent-boys, gun-bearers, askari, and even his headman, would have turned back into the bush.

M'ganawazam denied that there had been any white woman or child with the party of whites; but even as he spoke Tarzan was convinced that he lied. Several times the ape-man approached the subject from different angles, but never was he successful in surprising the wily cannibal into a direct contradiction of his original statement that there had been no women or children with the party.

Tarzan demanded food of the chief, and after considerable haggling on the part of the monarch succeeded in obtaining a meal. He then tried to draw out others of the tribe, especially the young man whom he had captured in the bush, but M'ganwazam's presence sealed their lips.

At last, convinced that these people knew a great more than they had told him concerning the whereabouts of the Russian and the fate of Jane and the child, Tarzan determined to remain overnight among them in the hope of discovering something further of importance.

When he had stated his decision to the chitf he was rather surprised to note the sudden change in the fellow's attitude toward him. From apparent dislike and suspicion, M'ganwazam became a most eager and solicitous host.

Nothing would do but that the ape-man should occupy the best hut in the village, from which M'ganwazam's oldest wife was forthwith summarily ejected, while the chief took up his temporary abode iin the hut of one of his younger consorts.

Had Tarzan chanced to recall the fact that a princely reward had been offered the blacks if they should suc-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

T. R.'S SPEECH DRAWS FIRE OF ADMINISTRATION

Reprimand by Garrison for Gen. Wood Hits at Roosevelt and Opens Nationwide Controversy.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Aug. 27.—"We have mufflers for automobiles and muzzles for dogs, but up to this time nothing has been found for keeping cabinet ministers quiet."

This was the comment of a Democratic leader in Washington on the telegram sent to Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday by the secretary of war before he learned that the president himself dictated the message.

The comment in the eastern press is all unfavorable this morning on the rebuke or reprimand of Gen. Wood because of the speech by Col. Roosevelt. Some of the newspapers which did not approve all the colonel's speech condemn the action of the administration in attempting to reprimand the popular soldier for words uttered by an ex-President of the United States on a public occasion. The Sun says editorially today:

"Anything so foolish as an attempt by the executive to hold Gen. Leonard Wood respontible for Col. Roosevelt's utterances at Plattsburg surpasses the longest range of credibility. Secretary Garrison is not only a man of strong common sense, but also a man with an active sense of humor. In this case his influence with the administration ought to be sufficient to save it from making itself ridiculous."

A controversy that will bubble and boil throughout the next session of congress and from the halls of the national legislature and unquestionably will be carried into the presidential campaign, has been precipitated by the speech of the former president and the sharp rejoinder of Secretary of War Garrison.

Garrison for Preparedness.

Much that Col. Roosevelt preaches in the way of an enlarged military establishment is endorsed by Secretary Garrison.

As a direct result of the Roosevelt speech, Secretary Garrison wired a rebuke to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, former chief of staff of the United States army, who, in his present capacity of commanding officer of the eastern division of the army, is in charge of the Plattsburg military training camp.

Over the shoulders of Gen. Wood also, Secretary Garrison aimed pointed thrusts at Col. Roosevelt.

As it is viewed here, the incident gives Col. Roosevelt just the opportunity he has been looking for—to figure conspicuously as the leader in the movement for a big military establishment.

As a result of the controversy, it is believed here the public interest, one way or the other, in the question of a proper national defense, will be fanned into a flame. Peculiarly enough, the rebuke of Gen. Wood for permitting the Roosevelt speech came from the cabinet member who is the leading exponent of military preparedness in the Wilson administration.

The head of the war department, however, vigorously resents portions of the ex-president's speech, particularly under the circumstances surrounding its delivery.

One of the Roosevelt observations drawing the most vigorous resentment was that where he counseled support of the President "only if the President is right."

Cite President's Position.

The administration officials point out that Col. Roosevelt was addressing army officers as well as military students; and that the President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the country.

The Roosevelt advice then, as viewed officially here, is that the personnel of the army and navy should obey orders only if it suits their individual ideas as to the soundness of any policy or policies involved.

Further, there is deep resentment that Col. Roosevelt should have been given the opportunity to use a government reservation to launch an attack on the administration, particularly such as is carried in the observation:

"For 13 months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged; we have seen our men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our art.

"We have used elocution as a substitute for action. During this time our government has not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our rights."

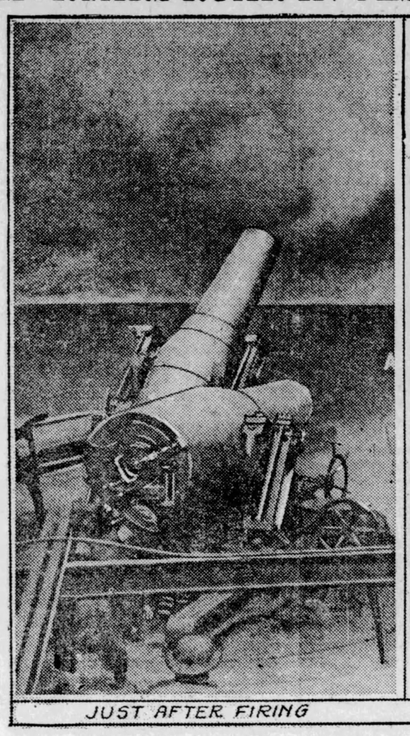
As the President and his closest advisers view it, the accusations are totally without basis. The administration is preparing data with which, at another time, full answer is to be made.

Thus the issues will be joined in such a manner as to make it inevitable that the controversy will form a most conspicuous feature of the coming campaign. The administration answer, if the situation internationally remains practically as it now is, will be that the President went as far as he could short of actual declaration of war.

On the question of national defense and the accusation of Colonel Roosevelt that nothing has been done, the administration is preparing to contend that more has been done in that direction in the last year than in any 10 years in the history of the government.

In substantiation, the administration will present the plans, which have been in process of formulation for six months, for a greatly increased military establishment. It is increasingly evident, however, that there is going to be a hurly-burly time in congress before the military bills are enacted.

MORTARS ROAR IN TEST OF NEW YORK DEFENSES



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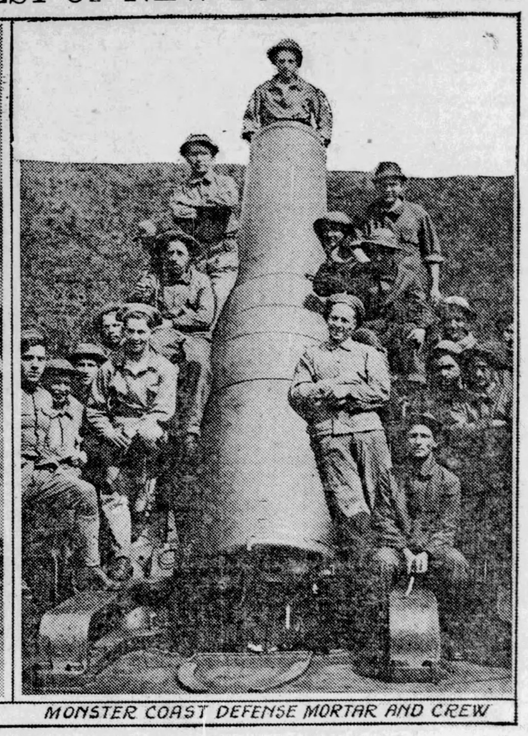

MONSTER COAST DEFENSE MORTAR AND CREW

The practice with the 12-inch coast defense mortars at Fort Totten, guarding New York city, was resumed after an intermission of three years, due to protests of Long Island residents, who resented having to take down their pictures and open all their windows.

The aiming was very good and bespeaks efficiency, according to those who witnessed the shooting. Eighteen shots were fired, six single and six salvos of two shots each, costing the government $1,400 for ammunition. An enemy ship would have been destroyed by the fire had she been in the target's place. Fort Totten is one of the most powerful of the forts guarding New York. Besides the 12 mortars, there are two twelve-inch rifles, two ten-inch rifles, two eiht-inch rifles, two five-inch rifles and three-inch guns to stand off mine sweepers and landing parties.

ROOSEVELT HITS LACK OF DEFENSE

Says This Country for Thirteen Months Has Played Ignoble Part.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, in an address last night at the military instruction camp here, declared that for 13 months the United States had "played an ignoble part among the nations," in that it had "tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged," and "had seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part."

The former President condemned the government for having "not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights." Germany he condemned as "utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality," and declared that it "would be a base abandonment of morality" for American manufacturers of munitions of war to refuse to make shipments "for the use of the armies that are striving to restore Belgium to its own people."

Munition makers who refused to make such shipments should be put, he said, on a "roll of dishonor." He added that manufacturers of munitions should be encouraged "so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn."

His speech follows in part:

"Free citizens should be allowed to do their own fighting. The professional pacificist is as much out of place in a democracy as is the poltroon himself, and he is no better citizen than the poltroon.

Slams Pacificists.

"Probably no body of citizens in the United States during the last five years have wrought so efficiently for national decadence and international degradation, as the professional pacificists, the peace-at-any-price men, who have tried to teach our people that silly all-inclusive arbitration treaties and the utterance of fatuous platitudes at peace congresses are substitutes of adequate military preparedness.

"Under the conditions of modern warfare it is the wildest nonsense to talk of men springing to arms in mass unless they have been taught how to act in mass and how to use the arms to which they spring.

Played Ignoble Part.

"For thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged. We have seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part.

"During this time our nation has not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights. Yet these 13 months have made evident the lamentable fact that force is more dominant now in the affairs of the world than ever before; that the most powerful of modern military nations is utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality, and that righteousness divorced from force is utterly futile.

Speaks of Military Camp.

"The government has not paid a dollar toward your direct expenses for this camp. Inasmuch as we as a nation have done nothing whatever for national defense during the past 13 months, the time when during all our history it was most necessary to prepare for self-defense, it is well that private individuals should have tried, however insufficiently, to provide some kind of substitute for proper governmental action.

"The army officers and enlisted men have put all good Americans under a fresh debt by what they have done in connection with this camp; and we owe much to the private citizens who have advanced the money without which the camp could not have been held.

"But you men have had to buy your own uniforms; you have had to spend money in fifty different ways; in other words, you have had to pay for the privilege of learning how to serve your country.

Schools of Civic Virtue.

"Camps like this are schools of civic virtue, as well as of military efficiency. They should be universal and obligatory for all our young men. Every man worth his salt will wish to come to them.

"As for the professional pacificists and the poltroons and college sissies and mere money-spenders, they should be made to understand that they have got to render whatever service the country demands.

"They must be made to submit to training in doing their duty. Then if, in the event of war, they prove unfit to fight, at any rate they can be made to dig trenches and kitchen sinks, or do whatever else a debauch of indulgence in professional pacificism has left them fit to do."

Shortly before leaving here for New York, Col. Roosevelt made this statement:

Standing by President.

"I wish to make one comment on the statement so frequently made that we must stand by the President.

"I heartily subscribe to this on condition, and only on condition, that it is followed by the statement, 'so long as the President stands by the country.'

"It is defensible to state that we stand by the country, right or wrong. It is indefensible for any free man in a free republic to state that he will stand by any official, right or wrong, or by any ex-official.

"Even as regards the country, while I believe that once war is on, every citizen should stand by the land, yet, in any crisis which may or may not lead to war, the prime duty of the citizen is by criticism and advice even against what he may know to be the majority opinion of his fellow-citizens, to insist that the nation take the right course of action.

"There is even a stronger reason for demanding of every loyal citizen that after the President has been given ample time to act rightly, and has not acted at all or has acted wrongly, that he shall be made to feel that the citizens whom he was elected to serve demand that he be loyal to the honor and to the interests of the land.

"The President has the right to have said of him nothing but what is true; he should have sufficient time to make his policy clear. But as regards supporting him in all public policy, and above all in international policy, the right of any president is only to demand public support because he does well, because he served the public well, and not merely because he is president.

"The man who believes in peace at any price or in substituting all inclusive arbitration treaties for an army and navy should instantly move to China. If he stays here, then more manly people will have to defend him, and he is not worth defending. Let him get out of the country as quickly as possible.

"To treat elocution as a substitute for action, to rely upon high sounding words unless backed by deeds is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and shame."

Strasburg, the capital of Alsace, was annexed by Germany in 870, taken by France in 1681, and recaptured by Germany in 1870.

PROFITS LARGE IN BEE KEEPING

Comparatively Small Outlay Needed to Make Good Returns.

The study of bees is interesting, and the profits in keeping them are large considering the amount invested.

The worker bee hatches in 21 days from fresh eggs, and a drone in 24 days. The queen does not go to the fields in search of honey, but devotes her time to depositing eggs. A company of workers follow and attend to all the wants of the queen. She, therefore, does not have the hard struggles the workers have when from home, and she will live to the ripe old age of two, three and sometimes four years.

For a few days after hatching the worker bee devotes its time as a nurse in the hive, either feeding the queen or young brood or maybe in helping to build comb, on pleasant days taking exercise flights in front of the hive to develop wing power and learning to make their home location. When three or five days old, if the bee was hatched during the honey flow it will begin its field labor of gathering honey, making many trips per day, working night and day as if the destiny of the entire colony depended upon her; so that the life or age of such a worker bee is from three to four weeks.

The Queen is Jealous.

In normal conditions, when a swarm leaves the hive, the old queen goes with a greater portion of the workers to make for themselves a new home in some distant tree. There is left in the hive a small colony of worker bees and an abundance of drone bees, and all the way from two or three to 20 or 50 queen cells, and the most of them nearly ready to hatch. If one bee hatches a few moments before her rival sisters she, with attendant workers, at once begins to gnaw in the side wall of the queen cells, and when opened the outside queen can easily send her death sting into her sister. But often before all such queens are killed there will be several hatched, and when they meet there is a pitched battle, biting off each other's legs and wings at the same time each one thrusting their sting with all their strength against their rivals until one or both are dead.

Only one queen will stay in a hive, so it often happens that there will be two or three of these young queens, who, rather than fight for life, will take a portion of the bees in the hive and go to the woods. Such second or after swarms are seldom of any profit unless returned where they came from.

All queens when four to seven days old, will, if weather permits, take their wedding flight, select the drone of their choice, and while on the wing become mated, once only and for life. When several colonies of bees are near together, as in an apiary, it is necessin each colony. Better select the colony and raise all in that one, as the above mission is all the drone is good for. The drone bee never gathers any honey nor helps in the household duties. He is simply an extravagant eater and a loafing gentleman.

Preventing Swarming Troubles.

The queen, when from eight to ten days old, or three to five days after mating, will begin to lay eggs only a few the first day, but rapidly increasing the number until during the best of the brood-raising season 2,000 to 3,500 eggs are deposited daily.

Some bee men clip every queen as soon as she is laying. It is no damage to her. She will live as long and produce as much brood as if she had both wings, and it will prevent her from going in the woods with a colony of bees. They clip the feathery portion of both wings of one side of the body. To clip her they take her in their left hand, holding her by the waist or thorax with thumb and finger, leaving the legs and wings free. Often she is held by the left wing with thumb and finger, letting her stand on the thumb with right wing loose, and then with small, round-pointed scissors clip the feathery portion of both wings of right side of body. It is as cruel to cut the bony part of a queen bee's wing as it would be to chop off the whole wing of a barnyard fowl.

If several colonies of bees are ready to swarm, it is a great convenience to the owner on a bright morning when swarms are coming out to take their leisure time, to go to each hive where a swarm has just issued, and in the grass near the hive find a bunch of bees and the queen with them. He has no tall tree to climb to get to the colony. Simply return the queen after taking out all of the queen cells, and if necessary remove one or two brood combs for empty ones. In short, he does with the bees as he thinks best, and he has no bees going to the woods or trouble in getting them hived.

LIPTON TO HELP BUILD BIG SHIP PLANT IN U. S.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30.—Sir Thomas Lipton and other British and American capitalists are making plans for the construction of a new big ship building plant at Bristol.

The hyprocrite who drinks at home haint foolin' no one any more than th' feller who wears a Prince Albert on Sunday.

There's too many folks who cheer, but don't do anything.

GARRISON AND ROOSEVELT BOTH ISSUE STATEMENTS

Washington, Aug. 27.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood replied today to the rebuke administered him yesterday by Secretary of War Garrison for allowing former President Roosevelt to address the soldiers at the Plattsburg, N. Y., military training camp.

His telegram said:

"Your telegram received and policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

Statement by Garrison.

Secretary Garrison, after making Wood's reply public, handed out a statement in reply to the announcement made by Col. Roosevelt in New York last night. It said:

"I have just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement. I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscreet speeches and that it therefore was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and, if so, head him off and save him from himself. Well, maybe that is so. But it's a rather large order. He is a rather active man and I'm a very busy one, and it's going to be a pretty hard job for me to keep my eye on him all the time. The colonel's attitude about himself reminds me of the Maine farmer who was on the way to the railroad station one morning when he met a friend, who asked: 'Where are you going?' He replied: "I'm goin' down to Bangor to git drunk, and, great Lord, how I do dread to do it.'"

Roosevelt's Statement.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement read as follows:

"Nearly three weeks ago it was announced in the public press, the statement being carried prominently in every big newspaper, that in addition to President Wilson and Secretary Garrison some scores of private citizens had been asked to go to the Plattsburg camp, where it was expected they would speak to the men. Among the names mentioned in addition to my own were those of former President Taft, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell.

"It is, of course, impossible that Secretary Garrison can have been ignorant that we were asked, and, if he desired General Wood to notify us in advance what we were expected to say or leave unsaid, it was clearly his duty to direct the general accordingly.

Takes All Responsibility.

"When the war department, after three weeks' public notice, made no objection to my coming, they stopped themselves from any right to criticize General Wood because I was coming or because I did not submit my speech in advance to the administration for approval. I am, of course, solely responsible for that speech, and until yesterday General Wood had no more idea than Secretary Garrison what I was going to say.

"In the speech, not only did I never mention the President, but I never mentioned the administration. I spoke purely of the nation, of the people of the United States.

Attendance at Speech Optional.

"General Wood issued orders that attendance at my speech was not required of any man, that it was optional to come or not—orders which at once established the fact that he had no responsibility for the speech. It was delivered outside the line of tents, and one-half the audience was made up of men and women from the surrounding country."

LOVE INSURANCE

Copyright 1914, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER X—Continued.

Beautiful, yes—but she fidgeted. She had fidgeted madly in the station at Jacksonville during that hour's wait; now even more madly she bounced about on that plush seat. She opened and shut magazines, she straightened her pleasant little hat, she gazed in agony out the window. Beauty such as hers should have been framed in a serene and haughty dignity. Hers happened to be framed in a frenzy of fidget.

In its infinite wisdom, the train saw fit to start again. With a sigh of relief, the girl sank back upon her seat of torture. Mr. Minot turned again to the uneventful landscape. More yellow sand, more bearded oaks and evergreens. And in a moment, the family of razor-backs, plodding along beside the track with a determined demeanor that said as plainly as words: "You may go ahead—but we shall see what we shall see."

Excellent train, it seemed fairly to fly. For a little while. Then another stop. Beauty widly anxious on the seat of ancient plush. Another start—a stop—and a worried but musical voice in Dick Minot's ear:

"I beg your pardon—but what should you say are this train's chances for reaching San Marco by one o'clock?"

Minot turned. Brown eyes and troubled ones looked into his. A dimple twitched beside an adoroble mouth. Fortunate Florida, peopled with girls like this.

"I should say," smiled Mr. Minot, "about the same as those of the famous little snowball that strayed far from home."

"Oh—you're right!" Why would she fidget so? "And I'm in a frightfully uncomfortable position. I simply must reach San Marco for luncheon at one. I must!" She clenched her small hands. "It's the most important luncheon of my life. What shall I do?"

Mr. Minot glanced at his watch.

"It is now twenty minutes to twelve," he said. "My advice to you is to order lunch on the train."

"It was so foolish of me," cried the girl. "I ran up to Jacksonville in a friend's motor to do a little shopping. I should have known better. I'm always doing things like this."

And she looked at Dick Minot accusingly, as though it were he who always put her up to them.

"I'm awfully sorry, really," Minot said. He felt quite uncomfortable about it.

"And can't you suggest anything?" —pleadingly, almost tearfully.

"Not at this moment. I'll try, though. Look!" He pointed out the window. "That family of razor-backs has caught up with us four times already."

"What abominable service," the girl cried. "But—aren't they cunning? The little ones, I mean."

And she stood looking out with a wonderful tenderness in her eyes, which, considering the small creatures upon which it was lavished, was almost ludicrous.

"Off again," cried Minot.

And they were. The girl sat nervously on the edge of her seat, with the expression of one who meant to keep the train going by mental suggestion. Five cheerful minutes passed in rapid transit. And then—another abrupt stop.

"Almost like a football game," said Minot blithely to the distressed lady across the aisle. "Third down—five yards to go. Oh, by jove, there's a town on my side."

"Not a trace of a town on mine," she replied.

"It's the dreariest, saddest town I ever saw," Minot remarked. "So of course its name is Sunbeam. And look—what do you see—there beside the station!"

"An automobile!" the girl cried.

"Well, an automobile's ancestor, at any rate," laughed Minot. "Vintage of 1905. Say—I have a suggestion now. If the chauffeur thinks he can get you—I mean, us—to San Marco by one o'clock, shall we—"

But the girl was already on her way.

"Come on!" Her eyes wer bright with excitement. "We—oh, dear—the old train's started again."

"No matter—I'll stop it!" Minot reached for the bell cord.

"But do you dare—can't you be arrested?"

"Too late—I've done it. Let me help you with those magazines. Quick! This way."

On the platform they met an irate conductor, red ard puffing.

"Say—who stopped this train?" he bellowed.

"I don't know—who usually stops it?" Minot replied, and he and the girl slid by the uniform to the safety of Sunbeam.

The lean, lank, weary native who lolled beside the passe automobile was startled speechless for a moment by the sight of two such attractive visitors in his unattractive town. Then he remembered.

"Want a taxi, mister?" he inquired. "Take you up to the Sunbeam House for a quarter apiece—"

"Yes, we do want a taxi—" Minot began.

"To San Marco," cried the girl breathlessly. "Can you get us there by one o'clock?".

"To—to—say, lady," stammered the rustic chauffer. "That train you just got off of is going to San Marco."

"Oh, no, it isn't," Minot explained. We know better. It's going out into the country to lie down under a shade tree and rest."

"The train is too slow," said the girl. "I must be in San Marco before one o'clock. Can you get me—us—there by then? Speak quickly, please."

The effect of this request on the chauffeur was to induce even greater confusion.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

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Continued from First Page.

ceed in killing him, he might have more quickly interpreted M'ganwazam's sudden change in front.

To have the white giant sleeping peacefully in one of his own huts would gracefully facilitate the matter of earning the reward, and so the chief was urgent in his soliciations that Tarzan, doubtless being very much fatigued after his travels, should retire early to the comforts of the anything but inviting palace.

As much as the ape-man detested the thought of sleeping within a native hut, he had determined to do so this night, on the chance that he might be able to induce one of the younger men to sit and chat with him before the fire that that burned in the center of the smoke-filled dwelling, and from him draw the truths he sought. So Tarzan accepted the invitation of old M'ganwazam, insisting, however, that he much preferred sharing a hut with some of the younger men rather than driving the chief's old wife out in the cold.

The toothless old hag grinned her appreciation of this suggestion, and as the plan still better suited the chief's scheme, in that it would permit him to surround Tarzan with a gang of picked assassins, he readily assented, so that presently Tarzan had been installed in a hut close to the village gate.

As there was to be a dance that night in honor of a band of recently returned hunters, Tarzan was left alone in the hut, the young men, as M'ganwazam explained, having to take part in the festivities.

As soon as the ape-man was safely installed in the trap M'ganwazam called about him the young warriors whom he had selected to spend the night with the white devil.

None of them was overly enthusiastic about the plan, since deep in their superstitious hearts lay an exaggerated fear of the strange white giant; but the word of M'ganwazam was law among his people, so that not one dared refuse the duty he was called upon to perform.

As M'ganwazam unfolded his plan in whispers to the savages squatting about him, the old, toothless hag, to whom Tarzan had saved her hut for the night, hovered about the conspirators ostensibly to replenish the supply of firewood for the blaze about which the men sat, but really to drink in as much of their conversation as possible.

Tarzan had slept for perhaps an hour of two, despite the savage din of the revelers, when his keen senses came suddenly alert to a suspiciously stealthy movement in the hut in which he lay. The fire had died down to a little heap of glowing embers. The interior of the evil-smelling dwelling was shrouded in almost impenetrable darkness, yet the trained senses of the ape-man warned him of another presence creeping almost silently toward him through the gloom.

He doubted that it was one of his hut-mates returning from the festivities, for he still heard the wild cries of the dancers and the din of the tom-toms in the village street without. Who could it be that took such pains to conceal his approach?

As the presence came within reach of him, the ape-man bounded lightly to the opposite side of the hut, his spear poised ready at his side.

"Who is it," he asked, "that creeps upon Tarzan of the Apes like a hungry lion out of the darkness?"

"Silence, bwana!" replied an old, cracked voice. "It is Tambuzda—she whose hut you would not take and thus drive an old woman out into the cold night."

"What does Tambudza want of Tarzan of the Apes?" asked the ape-man.

"You were kind to me to whom none is now kind, and I have come to warn you in payment of your kindness," answered the old hag.

"Warn me of what?"

"M'ganwazam has chosen the young men who are to sleep in the hut with you," replied Tambudza. "I was near as he talked with them, and heard him issuing his instructions to them. When the dance is run well into the morning they are to come to the hut.

"If you are awake they are to pretend that they have come to sleep, but if you sleep it is M'ganwazam's command that you be killed. If you are not then asleep they will wait quietly beside you until you do sleep, and then they will fall upon you together and slay you. M'ganwazam is determined to win the reward the white man has offered."

"I had forgotten the reward," said Tarzan, half to himself, and then he added: "How may M'ganwazam hope to collect the reward now that the white men who are my enemies have left his country and gone he knows not where?"

"Oh, they have not gone far," replied Tambudza. "M'ganwazam knows where they camp. His runners could quickly overtake them—they move slowly."

"Where are they?" asked Tarzan.

"Do you wish to come to them?" asked Tambudza in way of reply.

Tarzan nodded.

"I cannot tell you where they lie so that you could come to the place yourself, but I could lead you to them, bwana."

In their interest in the conversation neither of the speakers had noticed the little figure which crept into the darkness of the hut behind them, nor did they see it when it slunk noiselessly out again.

It was little Buulaoo, the chief's son by one of his younger wives—a vindictive, degenerate little rascal, who hated Tambudza and was ever seeking opportunities to spy upon her and report her slightest breach of custom to his father.

"Come, then," said Tarzan quickly, "let us be on our way."

This Buulaoo did not hear, for he was already legging is up the village street to where his hideous sire guzzled native beer and watched the evolutions of the frantic dancers leaping high in the air and cavorting wildly in their hysterical capers.

So it happened that as Tarzan and Tambudza sneaked warily from the village and melted into the Stygian darkness of the jungle two lithe runners took their way in the same direction, though by another trail.

When they had come sufficiently far from the village to make it safe for them to speak above a whisper, Tarzan asked the old woman if she had seen aught of a white woman and a little child.

"Yes, bwana," replied Tambudza, "there was a woman with them and a little child—a little white pickaninny. It died here in our village of the fever and they buried it."

(To Be Continued.)

EASY METHOD OF DESTROYING ANTS

Little Gasoline or Sulphide of Carbon Soon Kills the Pests.

BY PROF. WASHBURN

The common little red ant, which makes tiny hills on our walks and in the grass, can be destroyed by pouring a little gasoline in each hole. Half a teacupful to a teacupful will suffice for from three to six holes. Do not be afraid to use plenty of gasoline, in order to reach the queen or queens which lay the eggs. This liquid, however, will kill grass or plants where it comes in direct contact with them.

The large mounds out of doors, each of which is occupied by hundreds of ants, can be easily treated with bisulphide of carbon. Make eight or ten holes with a cane or croquet stick about eight inches deep, in each mound. Into each hole pour a good tablespoonful of bisulphide of carbon, closing each hole with earth, and then throw a couple of wet burlap sacks over the hill, leaving them over night. One might have to do this twice possibly; or, in other words, until the queen or queens are killed.

While ants, when seen climbing up apple trees, or shrubbery and plants, generally, do not directly injure the plants, since they are for the most part after the lice which give up to them, in response to their caresses, some honey dew, of which ants are very fond, nevertheless the black ant sometimes girdles and kills shrubs like the lilac and snowball. When ants are found at this work, we first have recourse to strong tobacco water to see whether we can drive them away. If they still persist in eating the bark, we advise uncovering the crown and larger roots, mixing up arsenate of lead with a little water, and applying it as thick whitewash to these parts. Arsenate of lead is a poison, which, however, applied in that way, would not injure the bush.

Where ants come from the outside, and are extremely troublesome, they can be deterred from entering the house by applying with a brush a band of sticky tangle-foot, which can be purchased in cans, on the outside of the foundation of the house. As long as this is kept sticky no ant can get across it.

A mixture of molasses with abundance of paris green is effective in destroying some ants in the house. A saturated solution of alum, applied to shelves and allowed to dry, appears to leave a deposit which is obnoxious to ants, and they avoid it. One must bear in mind, however, that until the queen or queens are killed, ants will continue to come.

Familiar resorts are the scattering of powdered borax; the putting of the legs of the refrigerator, or of the tables holding food, in pans filled with water covered with kerosene; and the filling of sponges with sweetened water, which attracts the ants, and when filled with ants, dropping them into boiling water.

WAS NO EASY TASK

Short Tunnel Through Alps Difficult Engineering Job.

The recent opening of the Mont d'Or tunnel, less than four miles long, makes a rather important shortening of the line of travel between Italy and France. Part of the open line was laid through a marsh, where thousands on thousands of yards of material were swallowed by the ooze before a stable embankment was obtained.

In the tunnel excessive inflows of water were encountered, causing the collapse of sections of the roof and threatening to stop the work. Finally an aqueduct htd to be built within the bore to carry off the water, and its completion is a tribute to the courage and endurance of the men who worked on it.

The motive power through the bore will be steam, but the ventilation is said to be so perfect that the locomotive gases will cause practically no inconvenience. While the original estimate placed the cost at about $7,500,000, it is believed that the unusual difficulties encountered have almost doubled the figures.

Cultivation of late cabbage should be kept up as long as possible to get through without breaking off too many leaves. The leaves are less brittle in the middle of the day, and fewer will be broken if the cultivating is done then.

Representatives of thirty-four nationalities living in a single ward in Minneapolis have joined hands in a harmony pledge, which in effect subdues private sympathies with European powers so that they will not interfere with the neighborly feeling of Americans.

Bicycle Tires Again Reduced

$2.25 Each Smooth Tread
$2.50 Non-Skid

The usual price of other high-grade bicycle tires is upward of $4.00 each. Of course, there are lower grades and prices, but poor tires bring only trouble.

Now comes Goodyear-Akron with the third price-cut in eighteen months, saving the user in all one-third former prices. This is due to the demand for Goodyear quality that has more than *doubled* our sales the past year.

The new Goodyear-Akron price is $2.25 each for the smooth tread, $2.50 each for the Non-Skid.

And these Goodyear-Akrons are fully guaranteed.

Goodyears hold top place in Tiredom. For automobiles and motorcycles they outsell every other make. And Goodyear-Akron Bicycle Tires are made in the same great factory, by the same expert men and methods. They come from the greatest tire plant in the world.

Don't Accept Less

At the present prices of rubber—with our matchless output—we can give you the utmost in a bicycle tire for $2.25, smooth tread; $2.50 Non-Skid. So insist on this tire and this new low price. Any dealer can supply you from stock, or get you the Goodyear-Akron at once from a nearby Goodyear branch.

GOODYEAR AKRON

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Makers of Goodyear Fortified Automobile Tires and Blue Streak Motorcycle Tires

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead tell me how to eradicate the little red ant that flourishes in Oregon, building large mounds. They are very destructive. Any information on the subject would be appreciated.—A. E. D., Michigan.

Will some one please tell me through these columns where I can get the variety of red raspberry known as Shafer's Colossal?—Mrs. Lee, Pennsylvania.

HELLEBORE FOR FLIES

A safe and effective weapon against the typhoid or house fly has been found in powdered hellebore by scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly in stable manure. Powdered hellebro, mixed with water and sprinkled over the manure will destroy the larvae, which are hatched from the eggs. Since powdered hellebore is readily obtainable, this puts in the hands of everyone a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered hellebore, however, will not kill adult flies, which must be swatted or trapped.

It has long been known that flies breed in manure, but previous methods of destroying the larvae there, by the use of strong chemicals, have been open to the objection that the treatment, under some conditions, lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered hellebore. Government experiments have shown that the hellebore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects.

One-half pound of powdered hellebore, mixed with 10 gallons of water, is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or 10 cubic feet, of manure. The mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, especial attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places hellebore is obtainable in 100-pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse. The money involved is, therefore, trifling in comparison with the benefits to the individual and the community from the practical elimination of the disease-spreading fly.

Although fresh manure is the favorite breeding spot, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as outhouses, refuse piles, etc. In these places, from which no manure is taken to spread on the fields, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of borax for powdered hellebore. Applied at the rate of 0.62 pounds per eight bushels of manure, borax is as effective as powdered hellebore in killing the larvae, but costs less than half a cent for each bushel of manure treated. In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 15 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result. Large quantities of manure are often used by market gardeners and others, and there is always danger of carelessness in applying the borax. The use of the more expensive, but safer hellebore is therefore recommended for the treatment of manure. Borax is recommended for all other refuse in which flies may lay eggs.

WIDE TIRES BEST

Wide tires build up roads and save horse labor, according to the department of agriculture engineering at the University of Nebraska. They have the same effect upon a country road as a roller on a plowed field. On the other hand, the narrow tire cuts up a road like a disk. It has been found by actual test in this department that the wide-tired wagon pulls easier in nearly all cases than the narrow-tired wagon. In deep mud on a country road the wide-tired wagon pulls 62. per cent easier On a country road with a thin surface of mud or deep dust, however, the narrow tires pull 4.9 per cent easier. In a cornfield the wide tires pull 30.5 per cent easier; in a dry alfalfa field, 17.7 per cent easier, and on a dry country road, 10.2 per cent easier.

SPOILED HAY USEFUL

There will be much spoiled hay this season because of the excessive rains that have interfered with hay harvest. With some farmers it may be a problem what to do with this spoiled hay. By all means do not burn it. Where it is not so badly spoiled as to be injurious to stock it can be dried well, salted and fed. There is much feeding value in it if stock can be induced to eat it, and what is not eaten can be used as bedding and thus be made into manure. Rather than burn this hay scatter it over the fields that are to be plowed for corn next spring. In this way the fertilizing value would not be lost.

ROTATING CROPS

The crops are rotated on the 23 demonstration farms operated in North Dakota. This gives each crop the best chance to do well. In 1914 the average cost per acre of producing the crops was $9.13, the average income per acre was $17.49, leaving an average net return of $8.36. The net profits per acre from each crop was: Corn, $8.49; hard wheat, $8.02; durum, $18.33; oats, $7.87; barley, $2.07; oats and peas, $7.83; clover, $8.96; timothy and clover, $17.36; potatoes, $9.51; winter rye, $10.80; alfalfa, $20.95, and millet a loss of $1.86. The first of these farms were started nine years ago. A five to six year rotation is practiced on most of them.

POTATOES AND CLOVER

The cattle that feed knee deep in clover have nothing on the "spuds" that follow the clover in rotation. Both find that the clover makes pleasant places in which to grow, and furnishes an abundant food supply.

Though potatoes require their food in a different form from that used by the live stock, they use it just as greedily and show as large returns for the amount consumed. Clover turned under, according to one of Wisconsin's largest potato growers, affords the best seed bed for the production of large crops of clean potatoes. It is a rule on this grower's farm that potatoes must follow clover. His first crop is cut for hay and the second turned under.

Clover plowed under in the fall not only furnishes fertility, but supplies organic matter and improves the tilth of the soil. On the sandy soils of the state especially large returns have resulted from preparing the land in this way for the tuber crop. If clover sod is to be turned under, additional humus may be added by applying manure in the fall or winter.

THE DAIRY

BUY MORE COWS

First—Because there never was a time when diary products were in such demand, easier to produce, or more profitable.

Second — Because dairy cattle of good breeding were never sought for in greater numbers.

Third—Because of the general cattle shortage throughout the whole North American continent and the shortage of dairy cows—producers of butter, cream, milk and veal.

Fourth—Because the monthly dairy check regularly given out the first of each month is a farm profit check that the dairyman can bank on regardless of weather or climatic conditions. He can always grow, no matter what kind of a season, plenty of forage that dairy cows can turn into dairy profits.

Fifth—Because modern dairy equipment has reduced the former hard, cow-keeping drudgery to a pleasant labor and increased profits, so that dairying is now the most pleasant and profitable department on the farm.

That's why I advise every farmer to buy more cows, says a writer — more good cows, for if ever there was a time in the history of the United States when it paid to go into the dairy business that time is today.

UDDER TROUBLES

"Garget makes an appearance every once in a while in cows which apparently are in perfect health," said F. B. Hadley of the Wisconsin college of agriculture. "The milk in severe cases," he continued, "is either stringy or otherwise altered in character when drawn and collects a yellowish colored sediment on standing. In less pronounced cases there may be little visible change in the milk, but an examination would reveal a large number of germs.

"Non-infectious garget is caused by bruises or other injuries, or by a sudden congestion of blood in the udder as frequently occurs in heavy milkers and in heifers at first calving. Affected animals usually make a complete recovery if given 1½ pounds of Epsom salts and their feed is restricted to that of a succulent nature.

"The cause of infectious garget is a germ or germs. When many of them are present in the udder not only is the milk changed as mentioned above, but the udder itself becomes hot and sensitive to the touch.

"The importance of the infectious form of garget rests in the fact that it is usually not easily cured and has a tendency to recur. Furthermore the disease is easily conveyed to healthy cows through the medium of the milker's hands or contaminated material of any kind, unless precautions are taken to avoid the transfer of the germs.

"Temporary relief may be given by bathing the udder with hot water for one-half hour each morning and evening. After thoroughly drying the surface of the udder warm cottonseed oil should be rubbed in with the palm of the hand.

"A complete cure is possible in most cases only by drying the cow off at once so that her system may be free to fight the disease-producing germs that are present in the udder."

LIVE STOCK

CALF CHOLERA

White scours, or calf cholera, comes on so soon after birth that often the calves are dead before they are considered to be seriously sick.

This disease usually appears within two or three days after the calf is dropped. Seldom do any cases develop after the calf is two or three months old.

The symptoms are usually failure to eat, the calf lying down much of the time, the eyes grow dull, and a peculiar pasty white excretion is noticeable. The calf often dies within 24 hours. Only immediate attention will save it.

The disease is usually contracted by infection through the navel cord. Prevention is better than cure.

The cow, during the period of calving, should be kept in a clean, freshly bedded box stall or enclosure. As soon as the calf is dropped disinfect its navel cord with a mixture of one part carbolic acid to ten parts of water. Also soak a string in the carbolic acid mixture; tie firmly around the navel cord two or three inches from the calf's body; then give the calves showing any appearance of white scours two tablespoonfuls of castor oil every hour until better; also a teaspoonful of equal parts of pepsin and bismuth every hour, day and night, until the calves are much improved.

Do not give the affected calves any milk, but give one or two raw eggs three times a day. When so improved as to appear hungry, give a little gruel made by mixing one cup of oatmeal in two quarts of water, boil two hours in double boiler, strain through potato sieve, salt lightly, add two tablespoonfuls of lime water.

Feed gruel through a bottle nipple and gradually add a little milk to the mixture until the calf becomes normal again. The gruel should be fed as warm as the calf will drink it.

The veterinarian will say to vaccinate for this white scours trouble. Well and good, but many a grade calf is not worth a veterinarian's trip, and many calves will be dead before the veterinarian can be secured.

A medicine chest in the farmer's barn is as necessary as the insurance on his buildings.

KEEP COLT GROWING

Some farmers believe that a colt will make up as a horse the growth that it does not make as a colt. As a matter of fact a colt, or any other young animal that is not kept growing is very likely never to become as large and strong as it would have been had it thrived while young The colt should receive the proper kind of feed and be fed liberally. The feed should be nutritious and palatable. Among the best colt feeds is fresh pasture grass. This should be supplemented with oil meal, corn, oats, bran and alfalfa or clover hay.

Where it is possible to do so the colts should be kept in the stable away from flies during the day, given all the alfalfa or clover hay they will eat, and one pound of the following grain: mixture to each one hundred pounds of colts: 6 pounds of oats or corn, 3 pounds of bran, and 1 pound of oil-meal.—Ohio Bulletin.

THE ORCHARD

PEAR BLIGHT

There is nothing that can be done to cure or remedy the pear or fire-blight after it has once started. The only process recommended by plant pathologists is to cut it out, and thus stop its ravages. The cut should be made at least a foot below the blighted area, in order to be sure to cut below all diseased tissue. Paint the surface of the wound with lime-sulphur or formalin solution. One quarter of a pint of formalin solution to five gallons of water makes a good sterilizing solution to be used at any place where disease germs of plants, trees or bushes are to be killed. Where the blight has reached the bark of the larger branches or trunk, it should be neatly trimmed away with a knife, then sterilized and painted with ordinary paint. Dip knives and pruning implements into a sterilizing solution occasionally. Burn the twigs and cuttings from blighted trees as soon as they are removed.

ORCHARD COVER CROP

Cultivation is the cheapest and most valuable fertilizer at the disposal of the grower. The best cover crops are largely of the same composition as farmyard manure, and with the exception of being unable to seed the soil with germs of decay, may take their place in every particular. A comparison of the three most popular cover crops with manure is shown herewith:

	Nitrogen per cent.	Phosphorus per cent.	Potash per cent.	Water per cent.
Vetch	.65	.146	.475	70.15
Red clover..	.41	.12	.45	80.00
Rye (green).	.65	1.5	7.5	
Manure	.5 to .75	.5 to .75	25 to .375	

Vetch and red clover are legumes and take a large part of their nitrogen from the air and when they decay give it to the soil. Rye has the power of breaking up and absorbing a large quantity of potash. They are all lacking in phosphorus, which is easily and cheaply supplied by 200 pounds of acid phosphate or fine bone meal.

FRUIT RAISING

Eight years ago, we began setting apple and peach trees, with the intentions of becoming commercial fruit growers, say two brothers. We set twelve acres of apple trees in the fall and the peach trees in the spring for fillers, using the square method of setting. As our orchard land was cut by deep favines we were careful to keep the hillsides set in grass to avoid washing, but on the level we used clean cultivation in summer with rye for a cover crop, which was turned under in the spring. For the trees set on the hillside we used the hoe. After five years of cultivation the trees had made a vigorous growth, so we sowed the level land in clover which we mow and leave on the ground.

We find our apple trees doing as well on the hillsides as on the hilltops but the peach trees are nardly so good, as they need a more thorough cultivation than it is possible to give them with the hoe.

We pruned as soon as the trees were set, repeating the task each spring, and after five years all trees that had made a good growth were pruned again in June to check wood growth and promote fruit buds.

At two more recent settings of fourteen acres each, we have used the hexagonal method of setting and find it much better than the square, as we can get more trees on an acre and give each tree more useful space.

There are several arguments as to which is the best time for setting. Our conclusion is to order our trees sent in the fall and heel them in until spring then set as soon as the soil will do to work. They are too apt to be winter killed if set in the fall.

Some orchardist spray every year but as we have never been molested with any kind of scale insects we do not. The green lice are our enemy on the apple and for this we find that spraying with lime-sulphur solution just before the buds begin to swell in the spring is more satisfactory than spraying with kerosene-emulsion in the summer. When spraying with lime sulphur for leaf curl on the peach we add arsenate of lead for cuculio. Just before the calyx cup of the apple closes we spray with arsenate of lead. In the spring of 1912 we were unable to spray all of our peach trees and we were certainly convinced of the good of spraying because the unsprayed trees had much less fruit which was of an inferior quality.

Each year in September we go to every peach tree and take out the borers. We often see where someone is wanting to know what is the best method of keeping rabbits from gnawing the trees; our method is to use a shovel and throw a mound of dirt up around the base of the tree about a foot high. As it is the habit of the rabbit to sit up while gnawing, he will find it inconvenient to do so on the side of the steep mound and will go elsewhere. The mound also braces the tree against winter winds. When making the mound we take up the dirt so as to leave a little trench around the foot of the mound. In this we put wood ashes or manure for fertilizer. The mounds are torn down as soon as possible in the spring thus giving the trees a cultivation that would otherwise be impossible because the mound will be dry so much earlier.

Of our different varieties of apples, Stayman, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Baldwin, Greening, etc., we are partial to the Stayman for growing a hardier trees and the good size, excellent flavor and keeping quality of its fruit. The Carman is our favorite early peach. It ripens when the Southern peaches are scarce, while for a late peach the Elberta leads.

In the fall of 1914 our less than twelve acres of seven-year old trees yielded 1500 bushels of first-class fruit, which was delivered to the commission man by auto truck the same day as picked. The fruit was graded and packed, the No. 1 class bringing as high as $3 per bushel.

THE GARDEN

STORING SQUASHES

Only well-ripened squashes should be stored, and these should be gathered before frost, as a frost of average severity wil limpair their keeping qualities. Never pull squashes from vines, but cut them off with a knife, leaving about an inch of stem attached. If the skin or shell is not hard, keep the squashes in small piles and uncovered during the day, but covered during the night. The furnace room is the best storage, but any dry place having a temperature of 55 degrees to 75 degrees is good. Racks or shelves should be provided so that the squashes will not be over two in thickness. The dryer and warmer the air in the storage room, the harded the shell becomes, and consequently the longer the squashes will keep. A potato or vegetable cellar is ordinarily a poor place to store squashes.

TURNIP GROWING

There are many excellent varieties of turnips which are constantly being improved upon, not only for table use but as a stock food, for which they are admirably adapted, being about equal in feeding value to rutabagas, corn silage or beets.

He likes best for table use, says one writer, Henderson's White Milan, at least it is ready for use the earliest of any variety he has grown, and is of fine quality. The seed may be sown in the garden (for extra early crop) as soon as the ground can be worked or from this time until August 1st, and if cared for, cultivated and the soil is enriched the turnips will be fresh and crisp.

The soil for turnips, either for table use or for stock feeding should be of a rather loose, loamy nature of either sand or clay to allow free growth of the long tap roots. For stock feeding during winter, the seed may be sown broadcast in the field from July 20th to August 1st, using two to three pounds per acre. He prefers the globe turnips to the flat sorts as they keep in condition much longer, and being of greater depth in growth, a much heavier yield can be obtained from the same surface space than where the flat ones are grown.

Frost improves the flavor of the globe turnip and does not injure it in the least but before real freezing weather sets in, the crop must be harvested, the tops cut off, and turnips stored in a cool cellar, or in pits. As they sprout readily they must be kept as cool and dry as possible.

One thousand bushels can be, and have been grown upon rich land. This man used for this crop a commercial fertilizer consisting of, nitrogen 3 per cent; actual potash 9 per cent; available phosphoric acid 7 per cent; using about 400 pounds per acre, if the soil is in fair condition, but if poor, a larger amount.

A very interesting experiment was conducted through the use of commercial fertilizers in growing turnips upon an abandoned farm in Harrisville, Rhode Island. The soil was a sandy loam, very thin and exhausted. The results are given below as stated. Three plots of equal size were selected and planted to turnips, and all three were treated exactly alike, except in matter of plant food. Plot 1 was left unfertilized; plot 2 was given a fertilizer containing all the plant food, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen; plot 3 was given an incomplete fertilizer, potash being omitted.

The result was that plot 1 without a fertilizer, produced a total crop of only 250 pounds per acre. The tops weighed 71 pounds and there were only 17 pounds of marketable size and quality, while the remainder were of inferior unmarketable size and quality. Plot 3 which had received an incomplete fertilizer of 180 pounds nitrate of soda, 800 pounds of acid phosphate, produced a total of 6672 pounds per acre, of which 1980 pounds were of first quality turnips, 1467 pounds of second quality, 3225 pounds were culls, and the whole tops weighing 1994 pounds. Plot 2 was treated like plot 3, with 180 pounds of nitrate of soda and likewise 600 pounds of acid phosphate, and in order to make a complete fertilizer which the land required, 120 pounds muriate of potash were added. The total yield of this plot was 9353 pounds per acre of which 5126 pounds were of first quality, 2664 pounds were culls, the tops weighing 2049 pounds.

This experiment showed that out of each 100 pounds produced upon the unfertilized soil less than 7 pounds were first-class, while for every 100 pounds produced upon the plot receiving the complete fertilizer 54 pounds were of the best quality.

POULTRY

WEED OUT CHICKENS

There is no better time of the year than now to cull out your poultry flock and sell all surplus fowls. If more care were taken to keep only desirable and productive fowls in the poultry flock, the increase in the amount of eggs produced would be hard to estimate. Hens that are in their second season should be disposed of as soon as they stop laying, and before they drop into the moult. Now is the time of the year when good fat fowls bring good fat prices. Also all cocks that have outlived their usefulness should be gotten rid of. Even though not worth a great deal, it is better to sell them than to keep them through the winter. Keep only the very best of the old stock, hens that have been good layers and cocks that you are sure are good stock getters, must all be kept.

Besides the old fowls there are also some new ones to be gotten rid of. All the surplus young cocks and all the young pullets that are deformed, undersized or do not promise to be good layers are disposed of. Good signs of a good layer are a general alert appearance, active, and with bright eyes and a sharp head.

If this weeding out process would be strictly observed by all poultry farmers every year, the increase in egg production would be enormous.

WATER FOR CHICKS

Fall is coming and the chicks now need the purest of water. If you have never used a faucet in a lard tub, keg or candy bucket, get one and insert the valve from a gasoline stove or make a gimlet hole in the keg so the water will drip very freely and keep the vessel always overflowing.

Five gallons will water a large flock for 48 hours or more. Constant dripping keeps it pure.

MEAT FOR HENS

That it is poor policy for farmers not to feed some kind of food to their chickens which is high in protein value, such as beef scraps, or sour milk, is the opinion of H. L. Kempster, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Kempster has recently conducted an experiment which he believes proves conclusively that protein food produces greater results at lower costs. In three separate pens the same number of chickens were kept. All were fed corn all of the time, wheat part of the time, and in addition ground rations of bran, middlings and corn meal. Besides this regular feed for the chickens in all three pens, those in pen one were fed beef scraps, and those in pen three were given all the sour milk they wanted. The hens were about the same age. The experiment covered the time between November 1 and June 1.

Those hens in pen two, given only the regular feed, produced only 800 eggs; those in pen one, given beef scraps, produced 1518 eggs; and those in pen three, fed sour milk, produced 1425 eggs. The hens in pen one ate 923 pounds of grain, those in pen two 944 pounds and those in pen three 836 pounds.

The amount of beef scraps fed to the chickens in pen one was 60 pounds costing $1.80. These hens produced 718 more eggs than those chickens fed only the regular ration. In other words, these chickens produced 718 additional eggs on feed which cost but $1.80 more than the regular ration Those hens fed sour milk produced nearly as many eggs as those fed the beef scrap ration,

EGG-EATING HABIT

The egg-eating habit when general in a flock of hens is hard to break. The habit is generally confined to hens kept in confinement or small yards, and usually results from idleness or lack of animal food in the ration. Or the habit may have its beginning in a flock from the accidental breaking of eggs.

Hens kept in confinement should be supplied the food elements that are obtainable on range. Animal food must be supplied, and provision must be made to keep the hens busy by compelling them to scratch in deep litter for the grain portion of their ration. Shell-making material must also be supplied, since the ordinary grains are deficient in lime, and soft-shelled eggs will likely result unless oyster-shell, or old plaster is kept before the hens all the time.

Egg-eating can be prevented by providing low, covered nests. The nests should be so low that the hen barely has room to creep on and off and cannot stand erect in the nest. When unable to stand erect, it is impossible for the hen to break the eggs with her beak. The nests should also be darkened. This can be done by having the nests along the rear wall, with the opening to the nests facing the wall. The eggs should be gathered several times a day.

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FARM BRIEFS

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It requires good strong horses farm work properly.

Provided plenty of good fresh ter for the live stock.

The man that doubts the utility the silo is the man that hasn't one.

Old-fashioned annuals and perennial are more in use this year ever.

Put the wood-ashes around the trees, as far out as the branches tend.

Cutting corn for ensilage is heavy work. Do not go at it hasty and tongs.

Young ewes should not be bred fore they are one year to eight months old.

Garden peas are easier to pick grown on a trellis. Chicken wire good for this use.

The Wisconsin potato growers found that spuds do extra well they follow clover in rotation.

Use fly-nets on the work horses torments of the flies take more off a horse than the work does.

Signs often fail in the selection a cow, but the scales and the Babcock test can always be relied upon.

A good strain of hollyhock is an excellent plant for a late screen at the rear of the house.

The first cross of a good, high ram, on a rather inferior lot of will bring lambs of much higher

To make the stable floors solid solid costs far less than to let go through and perhaps break or become lame.

Pick peaches when they are ripe but not soft; handle them as if were eggs, and haul them on equipped with bolster-springs.

As cold weather approaches ewes should be kept strong and thrifty condition. There is no in a bunch of run-down ewes.

To a much greater extent than folks realize, the success of the depends upon the kind of attention given the cows.

To keep the separator clean is the most important things to separator that is only a little impregnate with bacteria the next and cream, usually to their detriment.

Harvesting onions should be soon as most of the tops within fall over. Several rows should thrown together and the onions in the field a few days to dry before topping and storing.

Don't let the stock eat out of the strawstack. At one farm this was done the cattle were working away at the bottom the stack tipped over and buried the sheep, killing them. Fence the off and feed the straw where they can eat it safely, if you feed it at all.

The handles of old brooms come very handy for a good many things save them all. Cut off the brush and burn them; most of them are not worth saving. One of the best will be found to sweep the dust from the backs of cattle and horses.

Fall pigs ought to suck longer in spring pigs and have every encouragement. Do not attempt to wean them early. Inexperienced owners often think they consume too much feed, but this is a mistake, for it goes to them making fine pigs and will come back with good profit next spring or summer when the pigs are dressed off.

Sweet corn intended for seed should be gathered before heavy frosts, as soon as the kernels begin to harden. The ears can be gathered, slip-shod, part of the husk turned back, and the ears tied together in pairs and hung on a wire in a cool, dry place. In bad weather there is danger of mold if the ears are crowded closely together.

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...had been troubled with eczema for ...y years. It first was on my face, and ...read to my arms and limbs. The skin was inflamed and itched and burned so badly that I would scratch and irritate it so that I could not sleep at night. The itching and burning were simply unbearable. I had it so bad I could not shave.

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...TEUTON SHIP HAS ...USED PANAMA CANAL

...strian Nor German Flag ...Has Gone Through.

...shington, Aug. 30.—The records of ...anama canal for the first year of ...eration show that not one vessel ...the German or Austrian flag has ...en able to use the canal.

...August 14, 1914, when the canal ...st opened for business, to July 1, ...presenting the first fiscal year ...e canal's history, 1,088 vessels ...d through the canal, carrying an ...gate of 4,969,792 cargo tons.

...three French vessels, two Italian, ...t Russian, eighteen Swedish and ...e Norwegian vessels availed ...lves of the shorter route. The ...ssed during the first fiscal year ...e canal—not including $80,872 levied ...vessels of the United States govern...t—amounted to $4,343,383. The ...t expenses for operation and ...ntenance during the year were $4,-

TO PUT EMBARGO ON ARMS EXPORTS FOR ALL MEXICO

Uncle Sam Also Will Establish a Deadline on the Border With His Troops.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The United States plans to establish a "dead line" along the Mexican border. Practically the entire force that has been massed at Texas City, with the exception of one regiment which i sto go the Philippines, will be distributed along the Rio Grande. They will be directed to put down brigandage with a niron hand. Mexican bandits who try to cross with arms in their hands will be killed on sight.

In addition, an ironclad embargo will be placed on all exportations to Mexico of munitions from the United States.

Must Bow to U. S. Plan.

In other words, the administration is determined that tactics which forced Huerta out of power in Mexico will be resorted to to put into power the provisional president to be selected by the peace conference that is to be fathered by the United States and the leading South American republics. Neither Carranza nor any other factional leader who does not subscribe to the plan will be able to get arms or supplies of any kind. And the state department is taking pains at the present time to see that all of Carranza's generals have this fact impressed on them.

By this means it is hoped that the effects of the "first chief" to present a solid front of opposition to any plan of ending the Mexican revolution other than recognition of his government, will be rendered useless.

To Enforce Arms Embargo.

The army will enforce the embargo on the frontier and the collectors of customs at the various ports of the United States will prevent any munitions being sent by anyone but the recognized government.

Meanwhile the massed troops on the border will be able to prevent any "invasion of America" should the rebellious factions attempt a raid across the border.

All is quiet at Vera Cruz, Admiral McLean reported to the state department today. From Admiral Howard, on the west coast of the republic, came similar reassuring reports.

Official advices that Zapata and his three chief generals have accepted proposals of Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American envoys for a Mexican peace conference, reached the state department today.

Another American Slain.

In a belated cablegram reaching the state department today, Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reports the killing of E. F. Wells, thought to be an American, by a band of bandits on August 13. Wells was secretary of the Tabasco Plantation Co., in the state of Tabasco. Bandits dynamited a train, killing Wells and 17 Mexicans. Wells was buried on the scene by constitutionalists.

Will Wage a Campaign for War Preparation

HON. A. P. GARDNER

Congressman A. P. Gardner, who has been criticising the unpreparedness of the United States for war, will make an active fight at the next meeting of congress for larger appropriations for the army and navy. Congressman Gardner advocates a standing army of material size instead of the present small one.

U. S. PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY

Service Qualifications of Retired Naval Officers Are Investigated.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Two steps in the direction of preparing for war were taken by official Washington.

First—Secretary of the Navy Daniels asked all retired naval officers whether they are qualified for active service, the plan being to displace active officers now on shore duty with the retired officers.

Second—After a conference at the White House leading American surgeons who are here to devise plans for putting a large corps of trained surgeons in the field in case of hostilities, adopted resolutions proposing that President Wilson appoint a board of seven on "first aid" standardization. It was strongly intimated that this action had been given previous approval by the chief executive.

Gorgas Presides at Meeting.

The meeting at which the resolutions were adopted was presided over by Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army. Seated with him on the platform was Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States public health service, under which is placed all the marine hospitals of the United States.

Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the United States public health service, reported to the surgeons that Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, had assured the committee which went to the White House of favorable consideration by the chief executive of the plan for a "first aid" board.

Lesson From European War.

Official action in the direction of creating a board on "first aid" was taken after Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, told of the enormous loss of life during the first six months of the European war due to the failure of "first aid" in the armies. He said that the treatment of infectious wounds on the battlefields was no better systematized than it was in 1870, and predicted that if the United States were to be forced into war at the present time the percentage of losses through infectious wounds would be as great as in France during the early days of the war.

NO GERMAN GUN BASES IN U. S., SAYS GARRISON

Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Garrison has revealed that for months the war department has been receiving letters from all sections of the country reporting alleged German activities, such as the making of big gun foundations in tennis courts and building foundations. No evidence had been discovered, the secretary said, to substantiate any of these reports.

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SATISFACTION IS PROMISED FOR ARABIC SINKING

German Ambassador to U. S. Says That Submarine Warfare Will Be Conducted Differently.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, acting on instructions from Berlin, notified Secretary of State Lansing today that "full satisfaction" would be given to the United States for the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic. The ambassador explained that Germany would make more than a mere disavowal, if it is found that the Arabic was sunk without warning.

It had been suggested that perhaps Germany was ready also to make reparation for the Americans lost on the Lusitania, but that subject did not come up at today's conference. The disposition of the German embassy is to take up one step at a time. The ambassador did not make public the extent of the instructions from Berlin on which he acted, but it was understood they coincided entirely with the statement of the German chancellor from Berlin yesterday, expressing the willingness of the German government to make fullest reparation if it is shown finally that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning.

Further communications are now expected from Berlin to the German ambassador and to the state department from Ambassador Gerard, which will advance the negotiations to a point where attacks on passenger-carrying ships will be definitely discontinued, at least while the subject is under further discussion.

Intimates of Count von Bernstorff flatly declared that at last he had prevailed over the German naval extremists, headed by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. They say that the recent statements of the imperial chancellor and Foreign Minister von Jagow have been almost a duplication of language used by the ambassador in his suggestions as sent to Berlin. The new policy, they insist, was framed by Von Bernstorff and marks the first well defined effort on the part of Germany to line up neutral sentiment on her side.

It is understood that Von Bernstorff talked very frankly to Lansing. He told him that Germany valued the friendship of the United States too much to sacrifice it to a momentary success.

Give Full Satisfaction.

The German ambassador frankly stated after his interview with Mr. Lansing that his instructions embodied the declaration by the Berlin government that it would give full satisfaction to the American government. That, he declared, meant much more than a disavowal. Of course, he said, the giving of satisfaction would depend upon the circumstances of the attack on the Arabic. The German government did not know yet, he said, whether the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine and without warning, but, if investigation proves that to have been the case, Germany will make full reparation.

The ambassador said he believed the negotiations over the Arabic would be followed by negotiations over the Lusitania, in view of the official statement in Berlin that a submarine policy satisfactory to the United States would be announced.

Count von Bernstorff said he did not see the message sent to the state department by Ambassador Gerard.

It is known, however, that Ambassador Gerard's dispatch agrees with Count Bernstorff's advices that submarine commanders have been instructed to attack no more peaceful merchant ships without warning.

The American government nevertheless will press for a clearing up of the entire submarine controversy before it will consider the Arabic and Lusitania incidents closed. Unofficial word has been conveyed to administration officials that Count Bernstorff believes the position of the German government will be determined by the imperial chancellor and the foreign minister, rather than by the ministry of marine, and that stringent efforts will be made to see that submarine commanders follow their instructions.

President Wilson did not hold the usual Friday cabinet meeting today because the negotiations with Germany were still too incomplete. He plans to remain in Washington, however, until the controversy is finally cleared up.

In his talks with Ambassador von Bernstorff, Secretary Lansing has taken nothing for granted and has asked for clear explanations of all statements regarding the intentions of the German government.

As soon as the German government receives a report on the sinking of the Arabic, the American government expects a note setting forth the intentions of the future.

ANNEXATION OF HAITI DISAVOWED BY LANSING

Washington, Aug. 25.—A complete disavowal that the United States plans annexation either of the whole or part of Haiti was made by Secretary of State Lansing today. The secretary declares this government had acted to save the Haitien people from professional revolutionists and that the proposed convention does not even ask an American naval base in Mole St. Nicholas.

Secretary Lansing said today that the treaty the United States has submitted to Haiti proposing ten years' American control of the island government's finances had for its sole purpose the establishment of a stable government which could be entirely turned over to the Haitiens themselves.

LEON SEPARATES THE ENVOYS

Waiter Keeps British and German Agents From Meeting.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Quick work on the part of Leon, head waiter at the Shoreham, prevented the British ambassador from meeting the German ambassador at luncheon yesterday.

Leon, by the way, is a sure enough neutral, having come from Switzerland. Hardly had he seated Count von Bernstorff than Leon discovered Sir Cecil Spring-Rice walking into the dining room. Not only did Leon place the belligerents at opposite ends of the room, but he instructed the two waiters so that the German was up to the finger bowls while the Briton was still lingering over the salad. Had they finished at the same time and met at the door—but fortunately, and thanks to Leon, they didn't.

Urges Conscription as a Necessary Training

DR. J. H. FINLAY.

New York, Aug. 28.—Following a visit to the business men's military camp at Plattsburg, Dr. J. H. Finley, state commissioner of education and former president of the College of the City of New York, advocates a plan to have all able-bodied men spend their vacation in military training camps, such as is conducted at Plattsburg. He would subscribe every man and make him spend at least two weeks in each camp. He said he would be willing to spend his vacation in that manner.

"I should like to see the men conscripted," he said. "Not for military preparedness, necessary as that may be, but for the physical, economic and community preparedness, that we might better meet together on problems of democracy. The camp is a great school of democracy, a school in economy, in self-discipline and in co-operation."

DEFENSE HEADS CONGRESS PLANS

Strengthening of Army and Navy Leads Program of Administration.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The administration's full legislative program for the coming session of Congress, exclusive of comparatively minor measures, will be as follows, according to authoritative information obtained today:

National defense, meaning a strengthening of both the army and the navy and the coast defenses of the country.

Revenue legislation, including the re-enactment of the "war revenue" bill, which produces about $80,000,000 annually.

The conservation bills, for which the west is clamoring. Secretary aLne is anxious to have these measures, some of which went through one house last session, approved by both houses at this session.

Rural credits legislation, which was sidetracked in the closing days of the Sixty-third Congress.

The paring down of ordinary appropriations and the reductions of "pork barrel" bills to the minimum, in view of the demands elsewhere and the treasury deficit.

In addition to these general matters the senate will begin early consideration of the cloture rule and the revival of the shipping bill is expected. The senate also has pending the treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia.

With such an extensive program it is believed congress will remain in session until the presidential campaigns are on next summer.

National defenses and revenue legislation, the former making the latter imperative, will be the headliners. This is admitted by Senator Simmons, the administration spokesman in the senate and the chairman of the finance committee, and Representative Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee and floor leader in the house.

GREATEST AIR RAID IS STAGED BY THE FRENCH

Just 62 Planes Drop 150 Bombs on Dillingen.

The greatest air raid since the war began, was reported August 25 by the French war office. Dillingen, in Rhinish Prussia, Germany, was attacked by 62 aeroplanes of the French. One hundred and fifty bombs were droped upon the town. Great damage was done to the blast furnaces and arms factories.

Dillingen is 28 miles south of Treves, and since the war broke out has been an important manufacturing center in western Germany for war supplies.

The great furnaces and mills at Dillingen, at the outbreak of the war, were all turned into arms and munitions factories.

So far as official reports have disclosed, there never had been previously an air raid of such magnitude, so far as concerns the number of machines employed, as this attack by 62 aeroplanes. In a few earlier ventures of the kind 30 or more aeroplanes were used.

More than one-half of the gold marketed every year is produced within the bounds of the British empire.

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BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from Third Page.

"T—to—to San Marco," he stumbled. "W—well, say, that's a new one on me. Never had this car out o' Sunbeam yet."

"Please—please!" the gril pleaded.

"Lady," said the chauffeur, "I'd do anything I could, within reason—"

"Can you get us to San Marco by one o'clock?" she demanded.

"I ain't no prophet, lady." A humorous gleam came into his eye. "But ever since I got this car I been feelin' sort o' reckless. If you say so, I'll bid all my family and friends good-by, and we'll take a chance on San Marco together."

"That's the spirit," laughed Minot. "But forget the family and friends."

He placed his baggage in the front of the car, and helped the girl into the tonneau. With a show of speed, the countryman went around to the front of the car and began to crank.

He continued to crank with agonized face. In the course of a few minutes, sounds of a terrific disturbance came from inside the car. Still, like a hurdy-gurdy musician, the man cranked.

"I say," Minot inquired, "has your machine got the Sextette from Lucia?"

"Well, there's been a lot of things wrong with it," the man replied, "but I don't think it's had that yet."

The girl laughed, and such a laugh, Dick Minot was sure, had never been heard in Sunbeam before. At that moment the driver leaped to his seat, breathing hard, and had it out with the wheel.

"Exeunt, laughingly, from Sunbeam," said Minot in the girl's ear.

The car rolled asthmatically from the little settlement, and out into the sand and heat of a narrow road.

"Eight miles to San Marco," said the driver out of the corner of his mouth. "Sit tight. I'm going to let her out some."

Again Dick Minot glanced at the girl beside him. Fate was in a jovial mood today to grant him this odd ride in the company of one so charming! He could not have told what she wore, but he knew she was all in white, and he realized the wisdom of white on a girl who had, in her hair and eyes, colors to delight the most exacting. About her clung a perfume never captured in a bottle; her chin was the chin of a girl with a sense of humor; her eyes sparkled with the thrill of their adventure together. And the dimple, in repose now, became the champion dimple of the world.

Minot tried to think of some sprightly remark, but his usually agile tongue remained silent. What was the matter with him? Why should this girl seem different, somehow, from all the other girls he had ever met? When he looked into her eyes a flood of memories—a little sad—of all the happy times he had ever known overwhelmed him. Memories of a starlit sea—the red and white awnings of a yacht—the wind whispering through the trees on a hillside—an orchestra playing in the distance—memories of old, and happy, far-off things— of times when he was even younger, even more in love with life. Why should this be? He wondered.

And the girl, looking at him, wondered, too—was he suddenly bereft of his tongue?

"I haven't asked you the conventional question?" she said at last. "How do you like Florida?"

"It's wonderful, isn't it?" Minot replied, coming to with a start. "I can speak of it even more enthusiastically than any of the railroad folders do. And yet, it's only recent—my discovery of its charms."

"Really?"

"Yes. When I was surveying it on that stopwatch of a train, my impression of it was quite unfavorable. It seemed so monotonous. I told myself nothing exciting could ever happen here."

"And—something has happened?"

"Yes—something certainly has happened."

She blushed a little at his tone. Young men usually proposed to her the first time they saw her. Why shouldn't she blush—a little?

"Something very fine," Minot went went on. "And I am surely very grateful to fate—"

"Would you mind looking at your watch—please?"

"Certainly. A quarter after twelve. As I was saying—"

"Do you think we can make it?"

"I am sure of it."

"You see, it is so very important. I want so very much to be there by one o'clock."

"And I want you to."

"I wonder—if you really knew—"

"Knew what?"

"Nothing. I wish you would, please—but you did look at your watch, didn't you?"

They rattled on down that road that was so sandy, so uninteresting, so lonely, with only a garage advertisement here and there to suggest the world outside. Suddenly the driver ventured a word over his shoulder.

"Don't worry, lady," he said. "We'll get there sure."

And even as he spoke the car gave a roar of rage and came to a dead stop.

"Oh, dear—what is it now?" cried the girl.

"Acts like the train," commented Minot.

The driver got out and surveyed the car without enthusiasm.

"I wonder what she's up to now?" he remarked. "Fifteen years I drove horses, which are supposed to have brains, but this machine can think of things to do to me that the meanest horse never could."

"You promised, driver," pleaded the girl. "We must reach San Marco on time. Mr.—er—your watch?"

"Twenty-five past twelve," smiled Minot.

The native descended to the dust and slid under the car. In a moment he emerged, triumphant.

"All O. K." he announced. "Don't you worry, lady. It's San Marco or bust."

"If only something doesn't bust," Minot said.

Again they were plowing through the sand. The girl sat anxiously on the edge of her seat, her cheeks flaming, her eyes alight. Minot watched her. And suddenly all the happy, sad little memories melted into a golden glow—the glow of being alive—on this lonesome road—with her! Then suddenly he knew! This was the one girl, the girl of all the world, the girl he should love while the memory of her lasted, which would be until the eyes that looked upon her now were dust. A great exultation swept through him—

"What did you mean," he asked, "when you said you were always doing things like this?"

"I meant," she answered, "that I'm a silly little fool. Oh, if you could know me well—" and her eyes seemed to question the future—"you'd see for yourself. Never looking ahead to calculate the consequences. It's the old story of fools rushing in—"

"You mean of angels rushing in, don't you. I never was good at old saws, but—"

"And once more, please—your watch?"

"Twenty minutes of one."

"Oh, dear—can we—"

A wild whoop from the driver interrupted.

"San Marco," he cried, jointing to where red towers rose above the green of the country. "It paid to take a chance with me. I sure did let her out. Where do you want to go, lady?"

"The Hotel de la Pax," said the girl, and with a sigh of deep relief, sank back upon the cushions.

"And Salvator won," quoted Mr. Minot with a laugh.

"How can I ever thank you?" the girl asked.

"Don't try," said Minot. "That is—I mean—try, if you will, please."

"It meant so very much to me—"

"No—you'd better not, after all. It makes me feel guilty. For I did nothing that doesn't come under the head of glorious privilege. A chance to serve you! Why, I'd travel to the ends of the earth for that."

"But—it was good of you. You can hardly realize all it meant to me to reach this hotel by one o'clock. Perhaps I ought to tell you—"

"It doesn't matter," Minot replied. "That you have reached here is my reward." His cheeks burned; his heart sang. Here was the one girl, and he built castles in Spain with lightning strokes. She should be his. She must be. Before him life stretched, glorious, with her at his side—

"I think I will tell you," the girl was saying. "This is to be the most important luncheon of my life because—"

"Yes?" smiled Mr. Minot.

"Because it is the one at which I am going to announce my engagement.!"

Minot's heart stopped beating. A hundred castles in Spain came tumbling about his ears, and the roar of their falling deafened him. He put out his hand blindly to open the door, for he realized that the car had come to a stop.

"Let me help you, please," he said dully.

And even as he spoke a horrible possibility swept into his heart and overewhelmed him.

"I—I beg your pardon," he stammered, "but would you mind telling me one thing?"

"Of course not. But really must fly—"

"The name of—the happy man."

"Why—Allan, Lord Harrowby. Thank you so much—and good-by."

She was gone now—gone amid the palms of that gorgeous hotel courtyard. And out of the roar that enveloped him Minot heard a voice:

"Thirty-five dollars, mister."

So promptly did he pay this grievous overcharge that the chauffeur asked hopefully:

"Now could I take you anywhere, sir?"

"Yes," said Minot bitterly. "Take me back to New York."

"Well—if I had a new front tire I might try it."

Two eager black boys were moving inside with Minot's bags, and he followed. As he passed the fonntain tinkling gaily in the courtyard:

"What was it I promised Thacker?" he said to himself. "'Miss Cynthia Meyrick changes her mind only over my dead body.' Ah, well—the good die young."

(To Be Continued.)

WOMEN WILL URGE DEFENSE

Washington, Aug. 28.—A woman's great national defense conference, the first of its kind ever held, is planned by the woman's section of the Navy league for November 15, to be held in Washington.

The conference is to organize a permanent body of the woman's section to influence congressmen on the needs of adequate defense.

Members of the national and state committees and delegates from the local chapters of the D. A. R. in every state in the Union will be invited to attend.

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U. S. SECRET IS IN GERMAN HANDS

Teuton Fails to Explain Possession of Defense Photographs.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Searching investigation is being made today into the connections of Gustave Kopsch, a young German instrument maker, who in jail here in default of $5,000 bail, charged with making pictures of United States military defenses.

Department of justice agents took from him pictures and drawings of Fortress Monroe and guns, and at Cape Henry, Va., where extensive fortifications are being constructed to defend the entrance to Chesapeake bay. Kopsch admitted making the pictures, but said he was given permission to do so by a drunken sentinel. He refused to say what he intended to do with them, and this is what A. Bruce Bielaski and his detectives of the department of justice are trying to find out.

Kopsch, who is employed by the Carnegie institution here, returned last Friday from a vacation trip of 20 days. For the last 10 days of that time he has been shadowed constantly by special agents because suspicions had been aroused by his constant carrying of a very valuable camera and spending most of his time about the military reservation at the Virginia capes, asking numerous questions about methods in use there.

Many of his photographs show new gun mountings, the existence of which were not supposed to be known outside army circles. He also had a number of pictures of West Point and vicinity. Officials declare that he is a German reservist who tried to get home to fight when the war broke out, but could not.

Officials say that the first blow of a hostile nation would be struck at Capes Charles and Henry, and because of this, they see much significance in Kopsch's arrest.

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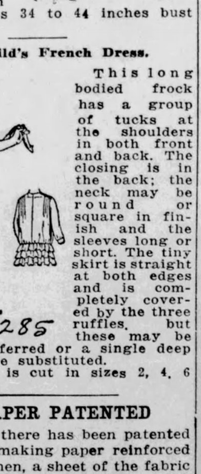
7314—Ladies' Skirt.

This plain skirt is made with gores, front and in panel with a reversed at the end of seams. For regulation waist may be and the placed plaits of front or gore. gabardine and tailor fabrics are used for skirts.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

6865—Ladies' Apron.



This is one of the favorite bungalow aprons, made with a small waist with sleeves and body cut in one, closing in the back and joined to a skirt, which completely covers that of the dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

6877—Girls' Dress.

This design offers a pleasing variation of the popular middy style. It has the plain sailor blouse, with a short opening at the neck, trimmed with a wide collar and a plain sleeve joined to the drop shoulder.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7309—Ladies' Middy Blouse.

Linen, pique or duck can be used to make this blouse. The blouse slips on over the head and can be made with or without the smocking and with either the long or short sleeves.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7341—Ladies' Dress.

This smart dress has a separate skirt with either yoke and to the or ends to a puff at waist. The blouse has straps ding to shoulder. material is pepplum may omitted. The has two it is at top and at the side. This style for materials; two kinds be used ing it. pattern in sizes 44 inches measure.

7275—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This simple blouse shows the new mode of gathering the material along the shoulder seam. The back is enetirely plain. The closing is in front and at the neck there is a wide Quaker collar. The sleeves have a wide armhole and may be made long or short as preferred.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7337—Ladies' House Dress.

The closing of this dress is placed at the left side of the front and the edges of this and of the neck are trimmed with a bias band of contrasting material. The loose sleeves may be long or short. The skirt fits neatly at the top and is also closed at the left side of the front. Wash materials, cashmere, challies and the like are used for these dresses with braid or bias bands of material as trimming.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

7285—Child's French Dress.

This long bodied frock has a group of tucks at the shoulders in both front and back. The closing is in the back; the neck may be round or square in finish and the sleeves long or short. The tiny skirt is straight at both edges and is completely covered by the three ruffles, but these may be omitted if preferred or a single deep flounce may be substituted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

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The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Good character is less bother than a reputation.

A political boom is known by the company it keeps.

Prayer is polite, but work is aggressive and self-reliant.

No man is prepared for the worst until his neck is exposed.

Too many of the things we ought to know are hard to remember.

But for the joy of coming back, a vacation wouldn't amount to much.

The reason a man wants but little here below is because he can't have it.

The reason a crab apple is all right is because it doesn't pretend to be a peach.

Automobiles have done much to shorten the distance between wet towns.

A mosquito will live a long time on one man and never seek a change of diet.

Let us not, in our anguish of spirit, forget that Georgia gave to the world Ty Cobb.

Pink mosquito bites are now worn beneath thin stockings by many good dressers.

Economy is one of those things created to be preached, not to be practiced.

Some people are disappointed in love, others in matrimony, and still others in alimony.

Opportunity doesn't wait for people who spend their time hunting four-leaf clovers.

Bless the children, it is a delight to hear them sing, even when they are out of tune.

To some joy cometh in the morning; to others Saturday night is the exhilarating period.

Smile today though the weather be gray, and tomorrow the sun may smile for you.

Maniacs who lynched Frank are denied the comfort of bragging about their achievement.

Few men seem capable of dodging when a senatorial bee comes buzzing around their heads.

It is not possible to believe that the kaiser's "aid from above" sanctions the killing of women and children.

The big war will have been a failure if it doesn't add to the popularity of our well-known pork and beans.

Man never accomplished anything worth while by taking long pulls and strong pulls from the neck of a bottle.

However long the war may last, one year more or ten, there'll still be men who insist on telling you who began it.

Praying for a drouth might be all right if the farmers could find a dry spot upon which to kneel during the supplication.

Pickett's charge at Gettysburg still stands, in spite of modern improvements, as the greatest of all affairs with the bayonet.

The only unpleasant thing we saw while on a vacation was an old-fashioned grindstone, the kind that is operated by boy power.

Anyway, we have never heard of the kaiser hugging this beatitude to his bosom: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

Now that Noah gets blamed for that apple the feminists are vindicated. But let's dig on for the tablet that tells about Noah's wife.

When a woman lets it be known that she married her John to reform him, she ought to go the limit and make monthly reports of progress.

"As a rule," it is said, "an orator makes a poor statesman." Without desiring to contradict the assertion, can a statesman be a poor statesman?

That so many of his ancient enemies have come out of their slumber in order to whack T. R. over the head is evidence enough that the Colonel isn't politically dead. When his ancient enemies say sweet and soothing things about him, then it is time to prepare for the funeral.

Here is Judge Alton B. Parker's idea of a perfect Sunday: "Rest, quiet, a little prayer, a bit of a sermon, a hearty tightening of family ties, some contemplation of man's duty to God and his neighbor and the citizen's duty to the state and a deed or two of kindness." A Sunday like that would take the pain out of Monday morning.

THE PLATTSBURG SPEECH

That Colonel Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech has cost him the confidence and following of thousands of men who have held him in high esteem, is beyond question. That his scathing denunciation of the sloth and indifference that have marked the attitude of the Wilson administration towards the problem of national preparedness, has fanned into heightened flame wide animosity to the former president and his preachments, is more than evident.

Nevertheless, in the ultimate calm view of history, it will be written larger that never in his courageous career has the great crusader done a braver thing or rendered a greater service to the country he loves. For, as surely as night follows day, the time will come when the American people will awaken to the fact that no action under the sun ever reached a greater height of folly than has the United States in its shiftless, stupid, dollar-dreaming madness in this time of world-wide war.

Time and again the country has trembled on the brink of conflict with great powers. Today only an apology from a war-mad empire can prevent a diplomatic crisis that may send our fighting ships, stripped for action, over the sea. Time after time, now with Germany, and again with England, our international differences have led us to within a hair's breadth of conflict.

And throughout the whole period of vital danger, the United States has plodded indifferently forward like a fat-headed bumpkin on a trolley track, trusting to a Providence that through all the ages has pointedly declined to be responsible for fools. Twelve months ago the government at Washington knew the utter helplessness of the country in the event of war. It knew that the navy is antequated and inadequate. It knew that the army is as a drop in a bucket. It knew the pitiful weakness of our reservist forces. And in all these twelve months practically nothing has been done.

It was time, high time, that a strident voice call the country to attention and the administration to account. A great faction of the press has been clamoring for preparedness for months. Many men of many political faiths have done their feeble best to arouse the people to a sense of the nation's peril. But it remained for Theodore Roosevelt, with the prestige of past leadership and achievement, to sound a warning that all the country should hear.

The way of the crusader is never a happy one. The voice of John the Baptist crying in the wilderness was not one that appealed to the ease-loving worshipers of the luxurious gods of his time. The boots and bolts of Oliver Cromwell's forces were far from welcome to the Great Britain of his day, and the undiplomatic, rough-edged Anglo-Saxon of Theodore Roosevelt, pointing out national weaknesses and demanding a national awakening is, in no sense, pleasant or pink-tea literature. But it is a vital need in this hour of American peril, and the time will come when the people who today deprecate the "impropriety" of the Plattsburg speech, will call its author a prophet of honor in his own country.

UNCLE SAM'S HEAVY TASK

The United States stands alone in the world as the strenuous, full-voiced defender and guardian of international law. The belligerents violate it as it seems to them to be made necessary or to be convenient. Other neutral countries than America say nothing at all. They are small and weak and prudence compels them to suffer in silence.

The task the United States has assumed is heavy. It is exceedingly wearing on nerves and temper. The hour may come—and come shortly—when we shall find it best for ourselves to pronounce the business useless and thankless, withdraw from the case, let the laws of nations go to smash one by one and raise no word of protest.

If this should come to pass, we will not fail of a sort of gloomy satisfaction. Should German agents or German sympathizers conduct raids on Canadian arms plants from the vantage ground of Detroit or Port Huron or Buffalo, we can decline to interfere and advise Britain that we take our cue from her. If Canadians kidnap refugee German officers and reservists, we can shrug our shoulders and ask Germany why we should observe international law any more than she does. Since England seizes our ships and commandeers their cargoes, against rules to which she is a subscriber, then we are not under compulsion to provide a bodyguard for the English ambassador. In as much as Germany sinks vessels with Americans on board, without warning and without giving our citizens a chance for their lives, we are absolved—if we choose to be—of observing that other international law under which fifty million dollars worth of German shipping and some three or four German warships are protected against British raiders.

To take any such course will be distasteful for America. But there is not wanting signs that it will be forced upon us.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN WAR

War alters many conceptions, uproots fixed conventions and pulverizes numerous arguments which, in times of peace, seem perfectly logical. And to few of these canons and tenets have come such positive and convincing changes as to that conventional dogma, "woman's place is in the home."

War pictures from England show women at work in the munitions factories, and recent news dispatches from Germany tell of the employment of 5,000 women in the Krupp works at Essen. This is in war time. In piping times of peace how different the conditons and how patent the Englishman's argument that woman's place is in the home! The Kaiser's dictum that for the German frau and fraulein the famous three K's—Kinder, Kirche and Kueche (children, church and kitchen)—were all-sufficient, effectively halted whatever impetus women's rights may have attained in the Fatherland.

In peace, women are told that, as they cannot fight, they should not ask equal rights with men in the eyes of the state. But in war they are graciously permitted to take men's places in the factory and the mill. They cannot fight, but neither could the men, but by the grace of women's actual, if not admitted, equality.

After the war—well, after the war the men will want their jobs back. But will they get them? Not without something which will approximate that warfare but just adbandoned.

GETTING HARDENED

When you read that the European war has cost $17,400,000,000 so far and is fairly certain to cost as much more before peace comes, does it impress you? It isn't likely. One of the things which must be charged against the war is the fact that big figures no longer cause any thrill of emotion or command an exclamation, whether they relate to money lost, tonnage of vessels sunk or lives destroyed.

If the war continues for two or three years, we may be so hardened and calloused that the instantaneous wiping out of an army corps, inventive genius having made it possible, will bring forth no more comment than that evoked when a boy's cave in some distant city falls in. We may be so cold and indifferent to human disaster, the ruin of institutions and the collapse of empires that they will provoke discussion only if our own personal interests are affected, our own relatives or friends involved.

In the days when a conquest was an everyday affair for Rome, in the wars of the Barons and the thirty years of conflict of central Europe, suffering, ruined homesteads and corpses in the street were taken as matters of course. People came into life, reached old age and died and knew no other state of existence, nor dreamed of any other. There are not lacking prophets who declare it will be that way with us again.

WASTED ADVICE

The sinking of the steamer Arabic had a curious effect upon the editorial minds of Great Britain. It did not stir in them anything resembling that furious indignation which followed the destruction of the Lusitania. It did not incite them to demand reprisals in kind.

Editorial comment was confined almost entirely to asking, first, what the United tSates would do and then to answering its own question with the dogmatic statement that there was but one course for the United States to take, namely, to throw in her lot with Britain, France, Italy and Russia and proceed, with such energy as she could command, to blow Prussia off the map.

In case America does go to war with Germany—a far-fetched supposition—there is one thing certain: she will fight her own war. However poor she may be in military talent, she will manage to scare up generalship satisfactorily to herself. There will be no dependence upon Britain, France, Italy and Russia for direction, much less for advice. Least probable of all will the United States enter into compact, alliance or partnership—the lesson of Washington being still in force.

In the matter of army and navy, the United tSates is illy prepared for a contest at arms. But in the matter of independence and self-reliance, no country in the world has so much.

THE AMERICAN CRIME

A lot of people in the north seem to think that Georgia begins just on the other side of the Ohio river. They are denouncing the lynching of Leo Frank as a crime for which all the south is responsible. They are talking as if the inhabitants of New Orleans, Memphis, Charleston, Richmond and Louisville all had a hand upon the rope, were now hiding from the law, and were sending out defenses and defiances from shelter beneath their beds.

These folk need a little instruction in geography and some reminder of the common facts about lynching. The south is a very large section and is made up of many people of many degrees of enlightenment and temper. Sentiment in Virginia is no more to be judged by actions in Georgia than the war feeling in Boston is to be measured by that in Milwaukee. As for lynching, it is not a southern crime. It is an American crime. The Ohioan who sneers at the south has first to forget the Cincinnati and the Springfield riots. Not long ago Pennsylvania had a shameful exhibition of lynch law. A town in Kansas, which takes pride in having served as a depot for runaway slaves, some years ago turned out almost to a man to burn a negro.

Shame, as a rule, follows one of these reversions to barbarism. Georgia differs from other states in that it defends its cowardice. In no other point are we upon a higher plane than Georgia—whether we live north of the Ohio or south.

A New York judge has decided that the tomato is a vegetable. We always supposed it was a soft drink.

How fast the seasons fly! One person has appealed to Dr. Evans for information about winter itch

Sunday School

THE DUEL ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 5 is "Elijah and the Prophets of Baal."—I. Kings 18:16-40.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

One of the most vivid memories of two journeys around the world is the picture of Mt. Carmel, scene of the dramatic duel between Elijah and the priests of Baal. The place fits the story as a glove fits the hand. God set a great stage for this drama of the ages. The hospitable little company of Carmelite monks, whose simple and even poverty-stricken home is on the very site of the great contest, seemed to me to be favored above most religious communities, even though not a score of travelers in a year climb to their monastery. Tourists are content to drive from Haifa to the northern end of the mountain, which is 12 miles from the scene of the historic contest.

Mt. Carmel, which is 12 miles long, is called, "the mountain of a thousand valleys." Recalling the night I spent on horseback, traveling the length of the mountain in the dark, having been delayed by the hospitality of the monks and of a Druse, I can well believe that there are a thousand of those slopes which I ascended and descended. The mountain runs parallel to the sea, from Haifa, where the placid and prosperous German pietists have a colony, to the south, ending in a bold headland which holds in review the historic plain of Esdraelon, and most of the land of Canaan. In all the land of Israel there is no other such natural platform for the enactment of a national drama. Millions could have witnessed the combat between Elijah and the heathen priests, so far as natural facilities were concerned.

Looking down the precipitous sides of the mountain to the east one sees a fertile valley, studded with groves of gray olive trees, where runs the brook Kishon, which for part of the year is dry. Scrub oaks cover this end of the mountain itself. Near the top, under the southern brow of the mountain, gushes a great and perennial spring, from which was obtained the water to carry out Elijah's instructions.

Three of us stood one Sunday morning on the roof of the monastery, at this "place of burning," as it is called locally, and one, a minister from Australia, whom we had picked up at Haifa, drew from his pocket a Bible and read the sublime narrative which the Sunday schools are this week studying. The experience was thrilling. The whole scene lay unrolled before us like a scroll. There had stood the multitude, crowding to the crest. Somewhere within a radius of 50 yards, the altars had been built, 2,800 years ago, although the drama seemed to be staged anew for us. Down below was Kishon, whither the false priests had been carried and slain. To the west, sparkled the lovely Mediterranean, and—yes, it was true, though we could scarcely believe our eyes—out of the sea, on a cloudless sky, rose "a cloud the size of a man's hand," such as the prophet's servant saw. Small wonder that Lawrence and Alice Oliphant, the British authors, made this mountain top their home; I saw the monument of Mrs. Oliphant in the yard of a Druse's home.

Man of Mystery Reappears.

Three years had elapsed between the story of last week's Sunday school lesson and the present one. The drought and the famine predicted by Elijah had fallen. The hand of sorrow was heavy on the land. People's hearts had been mellowed by suffering. Many penitent thoughts had been directed to the old days and the old ways, when Israel was loyal to Jehovah. The news that this sorrow had been sent as a punishment for idolatry, had run to and fro over the land. Elijah had become an awesome figure in the popular mind.

As for Ahab, ever prodded by his vengeful queen, Jezebel, he had sought everywhere for Elijah. He could not reason with him, but he could punish him. Might was on his side, if right was not. The fate that he wanted to visit upon the elusive prophet, fell upon the other ministers of Jehovah. Jezebel vented her hate in hunting and harrying priests. Obediah, the palace steward, a chancellor of the household, a man of God, had hidden a hundred in caves, so that their lives were saved. This character of Obadiah is a study in itself; there are always to be found friends of righteousness and justice ever near the high places of wicked power; there were saints in Caesar's household.

After three years, Elijah reappeared, showing himself to Obadiah when he, like Ahab, was searching for water. The sort of glamour and mystery that had invested the name of Elijah is revealed by the panic that seized Obediah when he saw the prophet. And when he was bidden tell the king, "Elijah is here," he fell into abject protest, for he feared that the man of God would spirit himself away, and thus he would incur punishment. All up and down the land, with his full royal resources, Ahab had sought Elijah to compel him to take off the "spell" of drought; and now to have him suddenly and fearlessly present himself—it was really unbelievable.

King and Prophet Clash.

Yet so it was, and shortly the skin-girt, stern-visaged ascetic from the wilderness was confronting the monarch, appareled in royal state. Despite the contrast in appearance, it was easily apparent who was the greater man. So Ahab tried to assert himself by bluster:—

"Art thou he that troubleth Israel?"

Back to the king's teeth the unabashed prophet hurled the taunt, "I have not troubled Israel, but thou, and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the Lord, and thou hast followed Baalim."

Diagnosis is the highest art of the physician, and of the preacher and statesman and social student. To tell what is really the matter is most important. A lot of folk, like Ahab, are crying out against the prophets who tell them the real trouble, instead of seeking to remedy the root difficulty. Blaming Elijah is a popular habit. It is easier to criticise the preacher of plain truth than it is to remedy the evil he points out. Some blind Ahabs would expel all "social agitators" from our universities and politics and public prints and street corners. That will never end the difficulty. Unjust conditions must be remedied. Killing the phyiscian does not stop the progress of the disease he has diagnosed. The Ahab state of mind merely aggravates the ills it would be rid of.

In a minute it was the prophet, and not the king, who was the masterful man. Elijah bade Ahab gather the nation—representatively, of course—to Mt. Carmel. He specified in particular the 450 priests of Baal, and the 400 prophets of the grove, "which eat at Jezebel's table"—even the prophet could not resist this sarcastic fling at the woman who was his archenemy. Puzzled, but desperately ready to do what the drought-bringer demanded, Ahab convoked the assembly at the foot of the mountain.

The Challenge and the Test.

If artists traveled more we should have a great picture of the scene that ensued. There are few episodes in all history to match it. On a bold headland stood the uncouth but sublime figure of Elijah, his thick, black, unshorn hair streaming in the breeze. Surrounding him, sullen, resentful and mystified, are the priests of Baal, and to one side sits the king, animosity in every glance. Below, in their flowing, many-colored garments are the people, anxiety and expectation written on every face. All eyes are centered on the swart, skin-clad figure from the desert.

Listen: he is about to speak. As he raises his arm, faces bend forward eagerly. Then, in a swelling voice, heard by the last man in the throng, there rises the eternal challenge, as applicable today as it was nearly three millenniums ago—"How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him."

That was fair. The throng received the challenge in silence, but it was impressed. So Elijah proposed a test. He stood alone; the priests of Baal were 450. Let two rival altars be built, each with a bullock upon it. Each party should call upon its god, "And the god that answereth by fire, let him be God."

A thrill, a gasp of astonishment, and then the shout, "It is well spoken." The crowd's sense of fairness was answering. Such a test as this was outside of all tradition and imagination. Instinctively, everyone present knew that he had come to a great hour. Here was a tale to tell to children's children.

The Preacher Who Gave Odds.

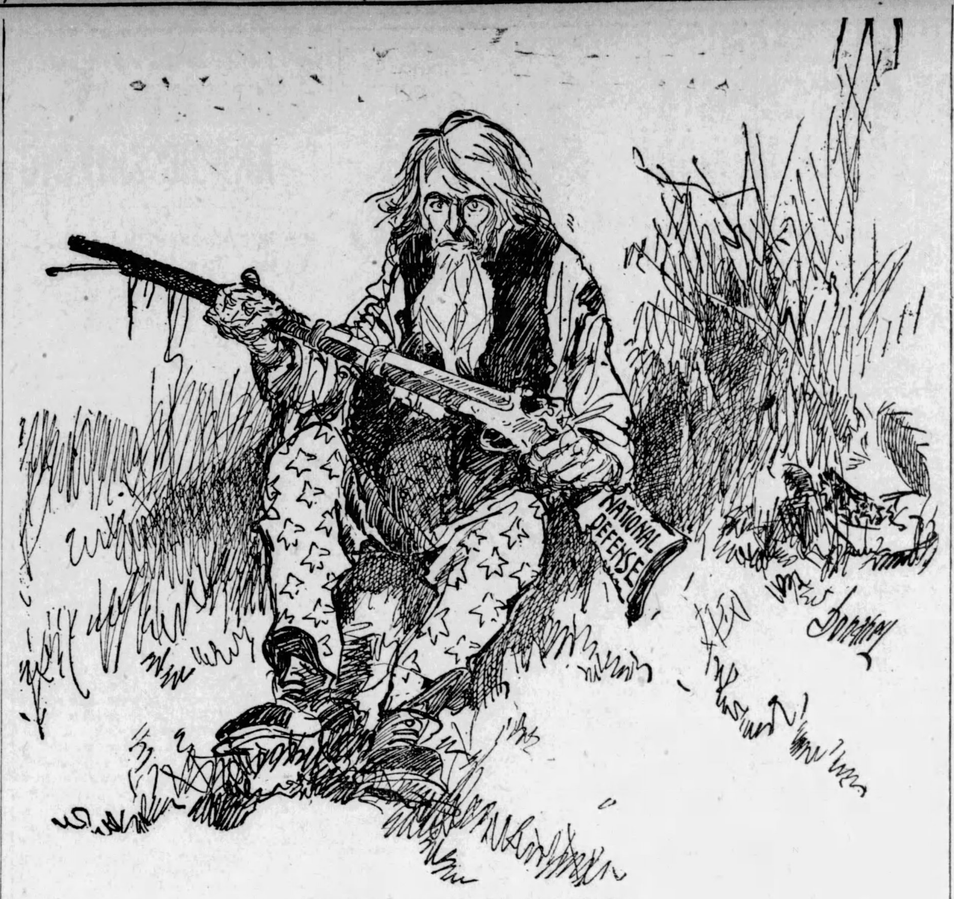
Red blood leaps at the spectacle of Elijah on Mt. Carmel. He was all man. No small santimoniousness deterred him from jeering at the futile antics of the idolaters, as they leaped and cried and cavorted and gashed themselves, entreating that their sun god would vindicate himself at high noon. The more frantic their antics, the more biting the mockery of Elijah; the hunted dweller in caves was squaring accounts with these luxurious-living palace priests. There is the edge of a razor, the swish of a scourge, the sting of the hornet in Elijah's taunt, "Cry aloud; for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or perdaventure he sleepeth, and must be awakened."

Cold, unresponsive stood the altar of Baal, with its priests sobbing and wailing about it. The people's patience had been worn thin; the idolaters had been given more than a fair chance. Now comes Elijah's turn. But what is this? He has not only repaired an overturned and moss-grown altar of Jehovah, but he has dug a deep trench about it. Down to the spring he has sent servants, in three relays, for twelve water jars of water, with which he has drenched altar and wood and bullock, until the trenches are filled. People are gazing with popping eyes and bated breath.

Then comes the prayer, a great prayer, freighted with memories of the chosen people's great past. The man who made that master prayer in public had learned the art in the school of private intercession. Great praying is not mastered in a day. This petition pleaded covenant mercies: it sought the honor and vindication of Jehovah, it offered the petitioner as God's humble servant; and it pleaded for the people that they might again know God. Heavens of brass could not withstand such a prayer, much less a God who is more ready to give than His children are to receive.

Marvel! Mystery! Miracle! Affrighted, the multitude fall on their faces as one man. For with a crash and a crackle the bolt of heaven has descended, and the fire has consumed sacrifice and altar alike, and licked up the last drop of water in the trench. The duel is over. Jehovah has again vindicated Himself. Sounding above the thunders of heaven is the shout of the people, "Jehovah, He is God! Jehovah, He is God!"

In natural revulsion they seize the false prophets, and visit justice upon them at the brook Kishon; while Elijah went further into the mountain top to pray for rain. So full of faith was his prayer that he sent his servant seven times to look for the storm clouds; and then on the horizon above the sea arose a little cloud, the size of a man's hand; the precursor of a heaven black with clouds, and a great rain. The three years' drought was broken. God, and God's man, had been vindicated.



The Awakening of Rip Van Winkle

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Bryan Explains It

New York Times.

Some time ago we reproved The Omaha World-Herald for its singular comments on Mr. Bryan's transportation from Washington to Lincoln, Neb., of the desk whereat he sat when he embellished the state department. Its language was respectful, but its tone conveyed somehow an impression that Mr. Bryan had not shown that scrupulous delicacy, that excessive refinement, that has made him a synonym for sensibility. Mr. Bryan has noticed the same thing, and it is a pleasure to see how completely he has shattered the vulgar insinuation that seemed to lurk somewhere behind the World-Herald's sympathetic phrases. He tells us in The Commoner that cabinet members are in the habit of taking the chairs whereon they sat at cabinet meetings, paying for them, and that, as he puts it, "Mr. Bryan takes his," paying $65. Also, The Commoner says, Mr. Bryan takes his state department desk and chair, paying $300 for them. It also, and quite gratuitously, furnishes the reason why he was not satisfied, like other cabinet members, to carry off his cabinet meeting chair, but wanted also the old desk that had been in the state department for 50 years. "The desk," says Mr. Bryan, speaking through the Commoner, "is the one used by him in signing the peace treaties. Is it strange that he is fond of it?"

Strange? It would be strange if he were not. At this desk he accomplished the one great achievement of his life. Hitherto he had been great as a spellbinder, supreme as a windjammer, but the fame of the yammerer is written on the sands. He had reached 50 and passed it and still had no constructive deed to grave his name upon the rock. Now, at last, as Fame wrote high above the name of Washington that of Toussaint l'Ouverture—in fact, to precisely the same extent—it wrote his above those of Webster and Jefferson. With 29 strokes of his pen he abolished war. He made the nations agree that before they declared war on each other they would think about it a whole year. If all of them had signed these treaties there would be no war now, for Germany would not have invaded France, but would have waited a year; Austria would have waited a year before sending the ultimatum about the Serajevo murder, France would have told Russia she couldn't act under the Franco-Russian alliance for 12 months, and so on. Just as in the nursery rhyme, fire wouldn't burn stick, stick wouldn't beat dog, dog wouldn't bite cat, and to summarize, pig wouldn't go.

Naturally Mr. Bryan couldn't part with the desk and chair. Seward sat at that desk when he added Alaska to the territory of the Union. Fish when he brought England to terms over the Alabama claims, Blaine when he originated the Pan-American Union, Hay when he opened the door in China; but these were small achievements. These statesmen doubtless hankered for the desk, but they knew the time had not yet come. A statesman was to come after them the latchet of whose shoes they were not worthy to unloose. They did not know who he was or what his world work was to be, but they said, "Not yet. Wait but a little while, and the great man will be among us." So they went away, and in time they died, and the desk waited there through half a century; and at last the great deed was done, war was abolished, the weight was lifted from the hearts of mothers, and peace spread through the world.

Of course, Mr. Bryan wanted the desk and chair, and the $300 he paid was little enough, especially in view of its value to any collector. To us the chair seems more significant and valuable than the desk, though only $50 of the $300 went for it. It was on the chair that most of the great man reposed when the great stroke—the twenty-nine great strokes, to be accurate—was or were struck. But there is another souvenir which will be priceless to the collector when Mr. Bryan's descendants come to dispose of these relics. Upon that chair, when the shackles that held the world fell clattering to the floor, there sat the trousers of the world-compeller. Let him preserve those trousers through the years; they are a heritage which the country will some day claim, wet-eyed. They were nearer to him than even the chair, and the chair is worth $50 at state department quotations. Some day men will look upon them and say: "These are the trousers that sat on the chair that stood before the desk that supported the twenty-nine peace treaties that the great secretary signed when war was abolished," just as they stood wonderingly before the man that lay in the house that Jack built. They are sacred trousers; they are not his now, nor ever any more, they are the pants of posterity. Away with desks and chairs; here is the real historic memento. Long since, we trust, Mr. Bryan has folded them in his country's flag and put them away where moth cannot corrupt, nor thieves break in and steal. Here is the trinity of glory; the desk, the chair, and the trousers; but the greatest of these is not the furniture of the historic room, but the furniture of the historic man.

SAYS JEWS FACE EXILE AFTER WAR

Bible Conference Speaker Avers They Will Be Scapegoat.

Winona Lake, Ind., Aug. 25.—Palestine will not be given to the Jews, but will be annexed to Egypt should the allies win the war.

This was the assertion at the Winona Bible conference by the Rev. S. B. Rohold, of the Christian Synagogue of Toronto, who has lived in Palestine for 18 years.

"It would be suicide for England to give Palestine to the Jews to establish a nation," said Dr. Rohold. "It must please 100,000,000 Mohammedans, who would resent the act.

No Benefits for Jews.

"The Jews will receive no benefit from the war, no matter who wins. If Russia loses it will need a scapegoat and it will be the Jews. Russia will say that the Jews betrayed it. Likewise if Germany loses the Jews will be blamed.

"This war means the exile of the Jews. It is a striking coincidence that on August 1, 1914, the Jewish ninth of A. B., when war was declared by Germany to the British ambassador, Sir E. Goshen, a Jew, the anniversary of the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar and the exile of the Jews, and the anniversary of the exile of the Jews by Titus, were observed. History repeats itself."

Plays Amazing Role.

Dr. Rohold said the Jew is not wanted anywhere, but is playing the most amazing role in all nations at war with each other.

"In England there are five Jews in the cabinet, five Jewish lords, six privy councilors, 16 barons, 14 knights, 18 members of parliament and Lord Reading, the lord chief justice of England, was one time plain Rufus Isaacs.

"Herr Ballin in Germany, a Jew, has charge of the transportation of all troops, and leaders in the reichstag are Jews."

He said the Russian Jews cannot be transplanted, that the colonization schemes have failed.

Others who spoke were the Rev. Max I. Reich, of London, England; the Rev. A. Lichtenstein, of St. Louis and the Rev. A. A. Holzer, of Sarnia, Ont.

"All the people that were contemporaries with the Jews have gone down," said Dr. Holzer. "The Babylonians, Persians and Romans have come and gone, but the Jews still exist as a monument to the existence and veracity of the living God. The Jews have nothing to be thankful for to Russia, England, Germany or Austria for preserving the Jews.'

Asks Prayers for Wilson.

"If there are any old hide-bound Republicans in this audience who don't pray for President Wilson in these trying times you ought to come to the mourners' bench."

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of California, gave utterance to this during his address last night. The bishop is one of the leading Methodists in the United States. He is a brother to the other Dr. Hughes.

"I am not a Democrat," said he. "If that's talking politics, make the most of it. I think President Wilson is a great President.

"I'll say another thing. I pray for President Wilson every day."

It was then he denounced any person who would not support Wilson by his prayers. Prolonged applause followed his statement.

Roumania can mobilize a larger force than that with which Napoleon began his Russian campaign in 1812.

VARIETIES

So accurate is an astronomical ... in Germany that after 18 years ... its error was only one second.

Experts in China are investig... the possibility of using bamboo ... in the manufacture of p per ma...

St. Peter's cathedral in Rome ... so long to build that 43 popes re... during the course of its con... tion.

Artifical rubber has been made ... Russian crude petroleum, which ... tains chemical elements simila... those in California oil.

During the year ending last Jul... persons in the United Kingdom ... sentenced to penal servitude, ... against 881 in the previous year.

After long experiments hops are ... ing grown successfully in Italy, ... heretofore has imported several ... dred thousand pounds each year.

Hafiz, besides being the name ... famous Persian poet, is a title ... ferred on any Mohammedan who ... committed the whole of the Kora... memory.

The annual value of the Sco... herring fishery is between $10,00... and $15,000,000, more than 500,00... rels being cured in Scotland a... every year.

There are 26 museums of safety ... institutes for the study of indust... hygiene in the world—22 in Eur... three in the United States and ... in Canada.

Scotland has the first drawbridge ... the world in which all the work... opening and closing it and guard... traffic over and through it is done ... electricity.

The Japanese government has ad... ed a plan of railway building ... will require 10 years to com... and add more than 1,200 miles to ... isting lines.

Arabia has a tract of unexp... territory nearly five times the si... Great Britain, while nearly a qu... of Australia has not been visited ... civilized man.

Petitgrain, the essential oil ext... ed from the leaves of oranges, is ... chiefly in perfume making. Se... per cent of the world's supply co... from Paraguay.

Sublime Porte literally means "... gate." It is the principal entran... the Seraglio at Constantinople, a... the place from which the imp... edicts are issued.

It is said that the word "teeto... originated with an English temper... orator, who had an impediment in ... speech, and invariably spoke ... t-t-total abstinence.

One of the big motion picture s... dios in New Jersey is using a ... mounted on a turntable so that it ... face the sun at all hours and eli... ate undesirable shadows.

An English scientist believes th... is an individuality in heart beats ... fecting the handwriting to such ... gree that it can be identified w... the writing is magnified.

The department of agriculture ... cently announced that it had ... demonstrated that fiber flax equal... the best European can be success... grown in the United States.

A project for draining and reclai... ing 1,000,800 acres of land in Eg... work on which has begun, is one ... the greatest and most expensive ... of the kind ever attempted.

According to a German scientist ... particle of water evaporated from ... ocean is condensed and returns in ... days, but it remains there 3,460 ye... before being evaporated again.

Ingenious mechanism in a new G... man lighthouse that uses electric... as an illuminant, switches on a ... lamp and moves it into focus sh... the original lamp be extinguished.

French scientists have decided ... carrier pigeons are influenced ... magnetism and that, with the gr... of wire telegraphy, much less ... pendence can be placed on them.

August Luther, the inventor of ... gas now being used by the German... all their battle fronts, has been ... professor of science at Munster U... versity as a reward for his inven...

William A. Durst, age 76, of Ph... delphia, is said to be the only ... now living who was on the "Yan... cheesebox" when she played that ... tle game of hers with the Merri...

J. Butch McDevitt, Wilkes-Barr... "millionaire for a day," has th... into print again by announcing h... self as a candidate for recorder ... deeds of Luzerne county, Pa., on ... tickets.

New York is the largest city ... rower in the world. It borrowed ... a billion in 1913. It is also the lar... land owner within the city lim... holding a billion and a half in ... own land.

The total production of whale ... 1912 was 1,200,000 barrels, more ... half of which came from Nor... Ten years ago the cost of produ... a ton of the oil was less than ... what it is now.

The largest single dock inclosed ... artificial wars in Great Britain is ... Newport, Monmouthshire. Its ... water area is 110 acres, and its ... mensions 4,000 feet long by ab... 1,000 feet wide.

The national egg collection, a B... ish association, has given more t... 4,000,000 eggs for wounded sol... since the war began. Its doings ... described in a two-penny weekly ... titled "Eggs Wanted."

Oahu college, Honolulu, T. H., ... soon to celebrate its seventy-fifth ... niversary. This college has ... many famous athletes to mainland ... stitutions, the best known being ... Withingtons of Harvard.

Our largest cotton produ... county, Ellis county, Texas, ... 143,714 bales last year. This is m... than six times the amount produ... in the whole state of Virginia, ... more than was raised in either M... souri and Florida.

Reports on the forest fires in nor... ern Idaho and Montana state that ... per cent are caused by railroads, ... per cent by lightning and 10 per c... by campers, the remainder being ... to burning brush and miscellan... unknown causes.

The famous old 'money tree' ... Shephardstown, W. Va., has been ... stroyed by a storm. For seven ... eight years the tree sheltered t... 000, which had been concealed ... tween the roots by an army pay... ter during the civil war.

The polar medal has been awa... by the British government to the ... cers and men of Mawson's Au... lasian antarctic expedition of 191... The medal was last awarded in ... to the members of Captain Sc... last antarctic expedition.

In Yellowstone park the bl... bears retreat hastily from the ... garbage piles when black bears b... in sight, and the latter, in t... promptly get themselves gone at ... approach of the silvertips. It i... interesting little social system ... tablished on the primordial basis ... fear.

The PEACE PAGE

THE PLANTS AND COURTS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

It will always be a joy to me to remember my first glimpse of the Panama-Pacific exposition. It was at 10 o'clock the morning from the deck of a steamer.

We glided noiselessly into the harbor of the Golden Gate at San Francisco, one of the beautiful harbors of the world. On one side loomed the rock-bound island of Alcatraz, on the other the fortifications and flags of the great military stronghold, the Presidio. Then, as the fog clouds were lifting, the sun touched into the splendor of an Aladdin dream the domes and minarets of the exposition, rising from the blue Pacific.

Its colors were the colors of the sky, mountains and sea, soft blues, crimsons and all the shades of gold. It was a part of the landscape, yet a fairy part of wondrous beauty.

The main entrance to the grounds is through a wall which borders the entire city side of the exposition. It is a fortification of living green three times the height of a man. To make it, a skeleton of timber was paneled solidly on both sides with shallow boxes of earth thickly set with a tiny green plant, that hugs the soil closely. It has a long botanical name, but is a species of ice plant, over which blushes a little pink blossom. Each box, or shallow tray which forms the wall, is screened with wire mesh to prevent the slice of soil from falling when it is set on edge. Thousands of these boxes hidden in their greenery form a symmetrical rampart of green and pink.

As I entered the grounds and faced the Tower of Jewels, with its vast arch and sparkling gems, I tried to realize what this marvelous architectural achievement was all about. It is to celebrate the union of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; it is a great commercial triumph; it is a national undertaking, but international in its significance, for its benefits will be worldwide.

Then, like every good American in California, I tried to realize what the exposition has cost. But I am not able to grasp the thought of $50,000,000. After this, I began to enjoy myself, riding on the dummy roads that go up and down the main thoroughfares, and on the train with its little steam engine which runs along the ocean front to the stock yards. Then we got into an electriquette, or wicker chair, which we guided with an electric handle and thus we progressed leisurely through the courts and along the pleasure street, called the Zone.

The Chicago fair had its beautiful court of honor, never to be forgotten. The San Francisco fair has many courts, each more beautiful than the last, and they lie restfully between the great buildings. There is a quietude about the courts, enclosed from the sunshine by the facades of Spanish or Italian palaces, whose colors are always soft and restful to the eye. Every court has its fountain, with wonderful sculpture. Surrounding the fountain is a carpet of flowers. In one only purple pansies were growing, with the effect of a purple velvet carpet edging the sculptured basin. In another only yellow poppies bloomed. It is a great place to learn the good results of massing flowers, keeping to one kind for one place.

The Tower of Jewels is the central structure of the exposition architecture. It is the triumpal gateway, whose sculpture, painting and inscription commemorate completely the epoch of the Panama canal. It towers above everything else, and is intended to be the first thing seen from afar. It is built above an arch 110 feet high, and is 435 feet high. From its rear court you see the hills of San Francisco, with their mansions and terraced grounds. Looking north, its arch frames the blue bay, with distant mountains as a final background.

The jewels on the tower give it a singularly gay touch as the sun sets them sparkling. They are only hard glass, 50,000 of them, cut in Austria for the purpose, prismatic in form and each backed with a tiny mirror. Hung free to swing in the wind, they dance and glitter. At night, when countless searchlights rise like diamond rays to play upon the tower and all the sculptured beauty of the fair, the jewels twist and turn.

If one saw only the Tower of Jewels, the courts and lagoons, with the ouside of their buildings, it would be enough. The color, the perfection of design and setting, fills the eye and satisfies the soul.

Looking, and walking or driving our little chariot, it was all the same. We grew hungry.

There were plenty of restaurants, but we liked best a Japanese tea house near the Art Palace. At little tables that overlooked dwarfed cedars in blue pots, exquisite geisha girls served tea and sandwiches. Served is a poor word to use here. The little Japanese waitress administers the contents of her tray as if it were a sacrament. She bows low as she places each cup and plate, she moves her arms rythmically above the food, she retreats as if to music.

We liked the scone place, too. In a corner of the big food products building neat girls, to advertise a special brand of flour, baked Scotch scones all day long. The hot, three-cornered biscuit-like cakes were spread with raspberry jam and sold for five cents. There was always a scone line.

Near the scone corner was the Guatemala coffee garden. Here we took our scones and hot coffee at a small round table, glad to be free of sight-seeing for a while.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL AND BABY PARADE FUNNY

Master William Thomas as a "Billy Sundae" at the baby parade at Asbury Park.

Master James Meisinger, whose clever costume and acting in the role of "Charlie Chaplin," won him a prize

More than 200 children, representing some of the most prominent families of New York and New Jersey, took part in the children's carnival and baby parade at Asbury Park, N. J. The children passed in review before Queen Titania XV. and her court and a large party of guests and state officials, including the Hon. Walter E. Edge, acting governor of New Jersey. Handsome prizes were awarded to the winners. This is one of the most elaborate affairs of its kind ever held.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

DON'T WANT VOTE

I will have to write, as Moonlight Reverie is getting the worst of it. I think she is a very sensible girl. I wish there were more like her. The majority of girls nowadays think more of the time when they can vote and be as mannish and possible than of being a lady. I have two stepdaughters, but haven't any girls of my own and I hope I never see the time when they think more of voting than of being a lady.

I don't know much about the laws of many states, but I do know that New York is very considerate of woman labor. They pay good wages, better, comparatively, than for men, I am certain that women didn't make that law. I think if a woman stays at home and keeps things clean and tidy, has meals at regular times, teaches her children to be honest, truthful and to be better men and women for our sake, they are filling their sphere to its fullest. You may take it that I am quite an old maid in my views, but I am only glad I have seen enough of election day to that I wouldn't go and vote for anything. I am happy at home doing duties. Of course, we can't all agree, for if we did how different things would be.—Anti-Suffragette of New York.

FOR THE MOVIES

I always avoid opposing a lady's opinion, if possible, but I can't agree with Aunt Eunice in regard to the movies. If I offend you, I beg your pardon; if you offend me, don't mention it. It is not only my own humble opinion, ratified by personal observation, but substantiated by the greatest teachers and sociologists of the present decade, that good motion pictures are the greatest asset in education, and all intellectual and spiritual development of modern civilization. They are more effective and far reaching in the development of each individual into a desirable citizen than all other methods of reform combined. There are undesirable pictures, as there are undesirable books, and I fail to find it conceivable, why either should be utilized, but we shouldn't condemn all pictures because some are bad any more than we do books, but rather we should be above allowing the inferior ones to impress us at all, and only think of those that are beneficial. You are rather extreme when you assert that no Christian will attend a movie, and I suppose that you make no exception to that class of people who consider that being a Christian consists in attending church regularly, listening to sermons especially constructed so as not to offend the congregation and contributing so much annually to the missionary society in the endeavor to supply the cannibals with tender young missionaries. The general half-formed conception of religion seems sacrilegious to me. I never had anyone attend the movies with me but that they came away exhilarated, like myself, with enthusiasm and higher ambiton.

Olive Branch, my constitutional timidity is entirely conquered by glorified delight. If you hadn't accepted that affair, I would have been irrevocably offended, now that you have accepted, please, prepare me a cup of coffee—I don't drink tea—and I can't see New England Girl anyway. Please see if you can't persuade Pennemite Jake to have a little of that pie. I am seriously worried about Oregon Bach. If she has captured that girl attired in white, and transported by a white horse, she must have reduced him to a complete state of marital subjugation, for he is strangely silent.—Raoul de Cou-

SENSIBLE VIEWS

I have been a constant reader of the Peace Page for some time and never have broken into our huge circle before, but have listened to all the discussions of the questions that have been put before us. I am beginning to wonder if some of us are not a little radical on the favorite topics, drinking, dancing and moving pictures.

I for one condemn the liquor traffic. It is a curse to the nation, to happy homes, to health and to manhood. It will bring the most respected down to the gutter and make man lower than beasts. Do I hear someone saying: "Saloonsare what make a progressive town." And in answer I say, "They may make a town with more money in the treasury, but less food in many a little child's mouth.

It seems to me that dancing has been unrighteously condemned and some of the letters of our big family leave us with a taste in our mouths that if we have danced we are surely a social outcast and can never be redeemed. Now, I have danced and dance yet whenever the opportunity presents itself, and am proud to say that I am one of the most respected young women in this town. My mother and father have danced before me and taught me to dance when I was very young. What is a more pleasing sight than to see a merry crowd of gayly dressed young women and men whirling around to the beautiful music and the bright lights swinging in the breeze and hear the breezy laughter of the young in their innocent sport.

Next comes the much abused movies. When we go to a play house and see cutting and slashing it is no more than when we pick up the big American newspapers and read of the terrible war of the old country. When we attend some of the really good plays we find in the setting beautiful scenery and historical backgrounds that probably a great many of us would never be able to catch a glimpse of if they were not brought to us in the wonderful invention—moving pictures. We see a great many pictures with morals to them that will help some of our more frivolous little girls.

And that brings to my mind another thing. Mothers, do not watch your girls and listen to what they are talking about when in the parlor with their young gentlemen friends. Make your daughters feel that you have all the confidence in the world in them and not that you feel they cannot be trusted. And to you, mothers of the boys, teach your boy to respect the young women with whom they associate. Teach them to afford to these young women the protection they would to a sister or to you, their mother, and we will have less of the heart breaking incidents that occur each day.

My letter is getting long, but let me say in conclusion, that the old world will be a much happier place if we do not try to find fault with each and every thing. Be a little more lenient.—STENOGRAPHER OF ILLINOIS.

AGAINST SCANDAL

Will you not open the door and admit me for a little visit and permit me to say a few words about what is becoming more and more, each year, to set people at enmity against each other than anything else—it is scandal.

If we are not willing to overlook the faults of others, how can we expect them to overlook our faults? There are but very few of us who do not, at one time in our lives, get the opinion of the gossip at large aired in our behalf. But whether it is for little or great reasons it plainly shows that those people are not our friends. For our best friends are they who come to us and quietly tell us of our faults and help us to mend them.

No, they don't loudly proclaim them to the whole neighborhood.

Some tongues are too scandalous, and my advice is to let them alone. I have always been taught that this is a good rule, which might be used with but few exceptions. If you haven't got anything good to say about a neighbor, don't say anything bad. Just keep still. If we would but bear this is in our minds, as it is a teaching from God himself. When the people brought in from the streets of Jerusalem the woman whom they caught in sin and wished to punish by stoning her, God's words of mercy and reproof should always be uppermost in our minds:

"Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

I believe that we, like the people of the streets of Jerusalem would hurl no more stones of reproach at our neighbor.

For, without doubt, in God's eyes, those people who wished most to be instrumental in casting stones at the poor accused woman were no better than the woman herself, only they had never been caught.

For just as sure as "it takes a thief to catch a thief," as is the old saying, nine times out of ten those people who clamor loudest over some poor fallen creature are the very ones who are dealing under cover of your eyes or mine in the same kind of sin.

I have not the slightest doubt but what those people who brought to light the sins of the poor woman had, without doubt, a more profitable occupation which they might better been engaged in, or they might quietly have stopped the scandal themselves. I believe that God then would have given them his blessing instead of reminding them of their own faults.—Mrs. Edith Shaver, N. Y.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Peach Charlotte.

To make a charlotte, a plain mold is needed. Line this with fingers of stale bread freed from crust and dipped into melted butter. Fill with the fruit cut fine or pulped and sweetened to taste, and cover with the remainder of the bread. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes and serve either cold or hot with plenty of cream.

Cabbage Pickle.

For cabbage pickle use one gallon of cabbage, one-half gallon of green tomatoes, one quart of onions, a pint of green peppers, four tablespoonfuls of mustard, two of ginger, one each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, two pounds of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Boil 20 minutes and seal in glass jars. —Laura Wickline.

Canned Green Beans.

String the beans, wash them and cook until tender. Pour off water, put them in tin cans, pour boiling water on them and let them boil 10 minutes. Add to each can a tablespoonful of vinegar and seal.—M. B., Williams, Ind.

A good recipe for canning green beans is to prepare them as though you were going to cook them. Pack your cans as full as possible, then fill with water and add a pinch of salt. Put the rubbers and lids on the cans and tighten lids. Boil four hours in a boiler, with straw or rags on the bottom, to keep the cans from breaking.—Cora James, West Virginia.

Soda Biscuit.

Mix together three pints of flour and one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, then rub in one tablespoonful of butter. Into one pint of thick sour milk stir one teaspoonful of baking soda which has been dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of boiling water. Add this gradually but quickly to the dry mixture, stirring and cutting it to a soft dough. Turn out on a floured board, knead just enough to form into a smooth mass, roll out an inch thick, cut into small biscuit and bake in a quick oven.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A SOLDIERS' REUNION

I think one of the most enjoyable outings I ever took was to Petoskey, Mich., 19 years ago. It was a soldiers' reunion, a kind of gathering which the people of Michigan take much interest in. They raise the money necessary for furnishing provisions and everything needed by the soldiers while in camp. Our camp was laid out on Rose Hill, overlooking Little Traverse bay, between Petoskey and Bay City. The men who took the contract to furnish provisions and cook them had a bigger job than they thought. It seemed as if every soldier and his family who lived in the district was there. Those who had never before visited this famous resort went that time. Many Indians and their families were in the camp, the men having served as sharpshooters during the Civil War. The meals served the first day were fine, but, on account of the coming of many more the second day, it became impossible to feed them all. Guards were stationed around the tables to keep the crowds away until the meals were ready.

This made fun for the soldiers, as they crawled under the tables and asked the guards to let them see their guns. Then they took possession of the tables. If we had not taken provisions along we would have fared badly. The first night it was the custom of the old soldiers not to allow anyone to sleep. They marched from tent to tent, with the band, all night long, but this fun was prevented at that time by a downpour of rain. Some went down town to the campfire, but others, like myself, were kept busy in camp, putting tin cups on our beds, to catch the rain. Our beds consisted of straw, placed on the ground and covered with blankets, to lie upon. But we accepted the situation and the rain did not dampen our feelings, even if it did our garments.

Our family is one of soldiers. My husband, two brothers and five brothers-in-law were soldiers, as well as my great-grandfather, who served in the war of 1812, and my great-great-grandfather in the revolution.—By a Grandmother.

A PRETTY TOWN

I have just visited a very pretty little city of about 3,000 people—Beuna Vista, Va. This place is rightly named. It is 10 miles from Lexington, in the famous valley of Virginia, right between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains. This little city is furnished water from the North river. It has a number of industries—a paper mill, silk mill, iron furnace, overall factory, and several others. It has a beautifully located college for girls, and is within 10 miles of Washington and Lee universities and the Virginia military institute. There are electric lights, paved streets, city water, and the city is easy of access, having two railroads. It has both a delightful summer and winter climate, and, best of all, it has the cheapest homes of any city. One can buy a nice little home there for less than $1,000. I know of no other city which has its advantages and where taxes are so low and homes so reasonable.

There is a reason for this. Some years ago the town boomed and people went wild, buying and building homes. The bottom dropped out and the town fell flat. Since that time the place has revived, but the homes have not been all sold yet. I wished when I saw it that some live people would get hold of it and make it the place its location, beauty and natural advantages make it deserve. I expect to have a home there myself.—M. D., Amherst, Va.

TENNESSEE HISTORY

Not seeing anything in your paper from Tennessee, I will endeavor to give the readers of the Peace Page a little history of Jefferson county, East Tennessee. Jefferson county was organized and made a county in 1792. Our first court was held on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1792.

Tennessee was then known as the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio. We have every court record intact from that date to the present. I have the marriage bond of David Crockett, bearing the date of August 12, 1806. David Crockett was representative in the legislature from Jefferson county. He also represented Tennessee as the volunteer state in congress. East Tennessee is a beautiful farming country, with its beautiful mountain scenery and fertile valleys and its splendid macadamized roads.

Dandridge is the county seat of Jefferson, named such for our first President's wife, and the courthouse we now have was built in 1845. Would like to hear from some more Tennesseeans. —W. D. H., of Dandridge, Tenn.

CAPTURED BY MORGAN

About 53 years ago I was taken prisoner by the great raider, John H. Morgan, near Edgefield Junction, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, with three companies, C, I and K, of the Fiftieth Indiana infantry. We were marched back to Galatin, Tenn., where we remained over night. The next morning we were attacked by some of our army, but Morgan whipped our men and took more prisoners. Then we were all marched to Hartsville, Tenn., and remained there for some time under strict guard, with but very little to eat.

After some weeks we were paroled and conducted outside of their lines, and told that our nearest troops were at Bowling Green, Ky., a hundred miles or more away, and for us to divide up in small squads, not to forage on the way, but call at the houses and ask for something to eat.

I was in a squad of five. I do not know how long we were on the road, but arrived at Bowling Green very tired and dirty, as we had no change of clothing since taken prisoners. The next morning we drew new clothing, were put on the cars and sent to the parole prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, remaining there for some time. Then we all ran away and went back to Indianapolis, where we got a furlough for 30 days.

I will be 75 years old the 26th of September. If I live until that time, which I expect to do, I would like postal cards or letters on that day. A card from any one who was in the "bull pen" at Camp Chase would be very acceptable.—Capt. J. H. Johnson.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Wants Hoosier Letters.

Why don't more of the Hoosiers get busy and write? I am sure they could tell something interesting in their letters. I live on a farm in central Indiana, and always enjoy reading the letters, as my grandmother has taken the paper for years. The church I attend is going to have a homecoming soon. All who have gone to that church and the past ministers have been invited to attend the home-coming. A picnic dinner will be served and entertainment has been provided for the afternoon. Many friends who have not seen each other for years will be brought together.

I was 14 years old June 25. If I have any twins, will they please send me cards? I graduated from the eighth grade this spring, and will go to high school next term, though I will have to drive about seven miles. I wish all the boys and girls could go to high school, as those who don't miss a great deal of pleasure that you get in addition to the studying.—Alice Gransinger, Walton, Ind.

Loves Flowers.

Here I come from the grand old state of Tennessee which has many beautiful hills, valleys and creeks. I live on a 160-acre farm, the house being in a cedar grove alongside a creek. I have many beautiful flowers and am an enthusiastic flower lover. My hobby is going to school and studying music. I help mother do the housework. There are many pretty birds near our home and I love them dearly. I would like to join the Bird Club.—Tennessee Simpson, Niota, Tenn.

Moonlight Reverie Writes.

Well, here I am again with a short letter. I was interested in reading the letter entitled Give Women Vote. But I think the women who believe in suffrage will have more to do to win than merely to have the vote given them. Though but 16 years old, I am confident that my mind will not change on this subject. I think it very disgusting to see women going through city streets bearing flags labeled Suffragettes. Votes for Women, etc. It would be much better to see them at home, or wherever they belong, learning a better occupation to go through life. As to moon-gazing, I see no harm in it. But possibly, Belle of Egypt, you gazed at it too long at one time and the old man in the moon laughed at your suffragette banner. If there were no greater crimes than women being slaves to man-made laws in the United States there would be more harmony among us.—Moonlight Reverie.

Is Motherless.

I am a farmer's daughter, living among the hills of West Virginia. Papa owns a 150-acre farm, and I certainly do enjoy the life here. I will be 19 years old on October 29. If I have a twin I would appreciate letters. My mother died when I was 16 years old, and it was up to me to keep house, as my sisters and all my brothers but one are younger than I. The housework was rather hard at first, but papa helped me and I got along very well. I certainly do know how to sympathize with motherless children, but my father is good to all of us. I agree with all who think kissing is an evil.—Verna Clary, Green Bottom, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Cards and letters are desired from the boys and girls by Gertrude Bayles, 18, and Mabel Gibson, 13, both of Pisgah, W. Va.

Virginia Martin of Albany, O., visited her grandmother's, in the country, where she had a good time gathering eggs and feeding the chickens.

Eunice Proffit of Akersville, Ky., lives in Tennessee so near the Kentucky line that her postoffice address is in that state.

Mildred Gridley lives in Westfield, Pa., a town among the hills. She has a horse that she enjoys driving in the summer time.

Estie Holder of Canton, N. C., thinks you can learn more in a country school than in a grade school. She can do any kind of housework.

Kentucky is a fine state, according to Jennie French of Ginseng, Ky.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. Barber of Connecticut, sympathizes with Evangeline, who desires a piano so much. Though 10 years is a long time to wait she doesn't want Evangeline to become discouraged, as she waited 45 years for one. Then she got a square piano, with a fine tone, and is now getting a good deal of pleasure out of it.

A Georgian, living in Fitzgerald, says she likes the northern part of Georgia better than the south, where she now lives. They have artesian water in the thriving little city where she lives and very little sickness.

Myrtle Stewart of Missouri, thinks that men should be left to do the voting and let the women attend to their household duties. She also thinks that the married women who are teaching school should not do so, as they are taking the jobs away from the young girls, and some of the latter need the money.

A request for a recipe that will remove perspiration stains from silk comes from W. L., Farmington, W. Va. If any reader can furnish this recipe W. L. would appreciate it.

Aunt Eunice is sorry that everyone doesn't agree with her about the movies not being a place for true Christians to go. She does not consider the moving picture show to be the right place to attend regularly, even though there may be ministers and prominent men who don't see any harm in it.

A Keystone Suffragette says it distresses her to think that some of the men have an idea that the women want to run this country when they only want to help make the laws which they are forced to obey. She says Happy of Pennsylvania, need not worry about the women wanting to get this country into war, as they are very anxious to avoid such a condition. Concerning the argument that woman's place is at home she wonders what he has to say about the countless number of girls who have no home and are compelled to work in sweatshops and factories for wages barely enough to feed them.

That the movies are not always elevating is the belief of J. W. F. of Nebraska. He thinks thrift is discouraged by them, that the moral tone can be elevated and that they have an injurious effect on the eyes.

Mrs. A. E. Hitchcock would appreciate it if some readers would send cards or letters to her daughter, who has been ill since last December. Her daughter's address is Mrs. M. W. Harrison of Corning, N. Y.

Tipperary says that the sooner women are given the right to vote the sooner the liquor traffic will be abolished.

Mrs. D. B. of Michigan, wants to know if any reader can tell her, through the Peace Page, how to knit an eight-pointed star to be used on a footstool cover.

Lover of the Hills wants to know where Taggert's valley is, and New York Reader answers by giving a description: It is in Randolph county, West Virginia, and is about 30 miles long and four miles wide, at its broadest point. The waters belong to the East Fork of the Monongahela river. The mountains are so near one another at one place there is only room for the river and a railroad.

POETS' CORNER

THE CALF PATH

(By Sam Walter Foss, from "Whiffs from Wild Meadows," Copyright, 1896, Lee & Shepard.)

I.

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, as good calves should;

But made a trail, all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then three hundred years have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead.

II.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;

And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,

And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.

III.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about

And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,

And through this winding wood-way stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

IV.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;

This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load

Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

V.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street;

And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.

And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

IV.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about.

And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.

They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;

For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

VII.

A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach;

For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,

And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,

And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.

They keep the path a sacred groove,
Along which all their lives they move;

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf.

Ah, many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

WILL THEY MISS ME WHEN I'M GONE?

Author Unknown.

Why should they drive their dear mother
Out in the freezing cold?
They knew she was so feeble,
Helpless, gray and old.
I tried to do their bidding,
So hard it was to do;
But harder still this morning
When I was told to go.

Chorus.

Will they miss me when I'm gone?
Will they miss me when I'm gone?
Will my dear children miss me when I'm gone?
My heart is filled with sadness,
My life is drear with pain;
This morning I must leave them,
Never to return again.

I took my cane and started;
They drove me out their door;
I did not know the reason
When I was so poor.
I tried to do their bidding,
So hard it was to do,
But harder still this morning
When I was told to go.

Oh, what is that light yonder,
My dim eyes fail to see?
It sure is the light of heaven
That shineth bright on me.
Thank God at last I'm going,
The lifeboat's on the shore;
Farewell, farewell, dear children,
I'm coming back no more.

"IF"

If every day were Sunday and all of life were love,
And neither in the earth below or in the sky above
A cloud was ever gathered to eclipse the light of hope,
And the lilies in the valley and the roses on the slope
Were blooming sweetly and the land was ever filled
With the tenderest notes of nature that the songster ever trilled;
If a tear of sorrow never came to dim the laughing eye,
Then pleasures would grow galling to the senses by and by.

If the sun could shine forever and the day was always fair,
And Nature e'er a laughing miss with flowers in her hair;
If life was naught but pleasure, unknown to gloom and pain,
And there were no storms or trials and no sorrow floods of rain;
If there were no fruits forbidden, no joys to be denied,
If the heart was never tempted and the soul was never tried,
If there were no thorny pathways, like the bravest feet have trod,
The heart would grow indifferent and wander off from God.

It requires a night of darkness just to make the day complete:
And behind each wall of trouble waits a benediction sweet.
Then remember, as you struggle up the hill, though steep it be,
That beyond its Alpine ruggedness lies fairest Italy;
Each scar received in fighting for the cause of truth and right
Shall be the badge of honor on the breast of honor's knight;
The world may have its burdens and its griefs and tears untold,
But if there were no crown of sorrow there could be no cross of gold.

POEMS WANTED

Speak Up, Ike.
Little Mohea.
Cocoanut Grove, to Mabel.
Dunn Meda, Oregon.
When Hogan Paid the Rent.
Richmond is Taken.
Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Jesse James, to Ash Daniel, Sapon, W. Va.
"'Neath the Old Grape Arbor's Shade."
"'I Would Like to Die,' said Willie," to Hannah Aerdrey, Mt. Perry, O.

THE OLD MAN DREAMS

By O. W. Holmes.

Oh, for one hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring;
I'd rather laugh a fair-haired boy
Than sigh a gray-haired king;
Off with the wrinkled spoils of age
Away with learning's crown,
Tear out life's wisdom-written page
And dash its trophies down;
One moment let my lifeblood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame,
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life all love and flame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said,
If I but touch thy silvered hair
Thy hasty wish has sped;
But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the sweet seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?
Ah, truest soul of womankind,
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind;
I'll take my precious wife.

The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote in rainbow dew;
"The man would be a boy again
And be a husband, too."
And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember, all their gifts have fled
With these dissolving years?
Why, yes; for memory would recall
My fond paternal joys;
I could not bear to leave them all;
I'll take my girl and boys.

The smiling angel dropped her pen;
Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too.
And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise—
And wrote my dream, when morning broke,
To please the gray-haired boys.

GIVE YOUR ROSES HERE

By W. A. Mershon.

Greatest friends, altho' they love us,
Never show it till we die;
And they never praise our virtue
Till the death-call lingers nigh;
We receive no wreaths of flowers
In this hurrying world of ours,
But what good will roses do upon our graves?

How we welcome words of comfort
From a friend so kind and true;
Just to know that someone loves us
While the dark road we pursue;
They would make our sad hearts light,
How such words would banish night:
For what good will blossoms do upon our graves?

We are often bowed in sadness,
And our eyes are red with tears;
And our hearts are filled with sorrow,
Misery, pain and grief and fears;
How we'd love a word of cheer,
Just to know a friend is near,
For what good will roses do upon our graves?

Let us praise our brother's goodness,
While life's glow is in his eyes,
It may cheer a stormy zenith,
It may clear the gloomy skies;
Let us give our garlands here,
Where they have the pow'r to cheer,
For what good will roses do upon our graves?

SOME OF THE THINGS I DO

By Laura E. Richards.

When I play that I'm a bird,
Then I try to fly;
Lifting up my pinafore
High, high, high;
Spreading out my pinafore
Wide, wide, wide;
You might think it was a wing,
If you truly tried.

When I play that I'm a horse,
Then I wear a tail,
Eat my luncheon from a bag,
Drink from out a pail.
Smashed the cart up t'other day—
Baby in it, too!
When he's scared and runs away
What's a horse to do?

When I play that I'm a wolf,
Then I howl and roar,
Sniffing here and snuffing there,
Round the nursery door,
Daddy says he'll spank me soon,
If I still annoy;
Think, perhaps, this afternoon,
I'll be a little boy.
—Hurdy-Gurdy.

Bedroom Curtains

A pretty idea for bedroom shades is to paint a border on a plain white shade to match the design of the wall paper or chintz used in the apartment. A stenciled border or a simple design is not difficult to produce.

Chintz curtains are best for bedrooms where a plain paper is used. If the paper is figured, the curtain should be plain.

Sunfast material is excellent for curtains. It comes in attractive colors, and hangs in graceful folds. The original cost is rather high, but it pays for itself in wear. There are several varieties of so-called "sunfast" material on the market. Buy only the qualities that are guaranteed. They cost a trifle more, but are worth the difference.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, Kennebago, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MAMMOTH CAVE

Please give a description of Mammoth Cave in these columns.—E. H. R., Crittenden, N. Y.

Mammoth Cave is believed to be the largest known cavern in the world. It is situated near Green river, in the central part of Kentucky, about 75 miles south and southwest of Louisville. It was discovered in 1809 and has always been the property of private individuals. The mouth of the cave is reached by passing down a wild, rocky ravine, the entrance of the cave being hidden from view by a dense growth of trees. The opening of the cave is funnel-shaped and from 50 to 100 feet in diameter at the top, and the steep walls are about 55 feet high. The cave abounds in passageways and chambers, some of which are very beautiful. One chamber, called the Great City, is said to cover a space of two acres. Then there is what is called the Star Chamber, which is 500 feet long and 7 feet wide, and its ceiling is 70 feet high and is composed of black gypsum, which is set with white points, which, by a dim light, present a most remarkable likeness to stars. Still another is encrusted with crystals of dazzling whiteness, which glitter like diamonds in the torchlight. There are several remarkable pits in the cave, one of which is called the Bottomless Fit, but by sounding it was found to be only 200 feet deep. Some of the passages are occupied by streams or pools. The temperature of the cave is about 59 degrees throughout the year, seldom varying more than one or two degrees, and the air is dry. The animals living there are a few species of fish, two species of crayfish and several kinds of insects, as well as bats, which devide their time between the cave and the outer world. Some species of cave animals are white and blind; others have color and well-developed eyes. The former are thought to have occupied the cave for long ages, gradually adapting themselves to the darkness, while the others are supposed to have been introduced later.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Please give a biography of Winston Churchill, the novelist.—E. M., Peninsula, O.

Winston Churchill, the American novelist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1871. He was graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1894, and became an editor of the Army and Navy Journal the same year. After serving as managing editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, he turned his attention to fiction. He has written The Celebrity, The Crisis, The Crossing and others.

WILLIAM QUANTRELL

I would like a history of Quantrell and something about his raid at Lewrence, Kan.—G. W., Oberlin, O.

William Quantrell, the American guerrilla, died in Kentucky, 1864. His depredations first became widely known when he raided Lawrence, Kansas, destroying 185 buildings, killing 140 inhabitants, and leaving the town completely devastated. His operations were then continued through western Missouri and eastern Kansas, but when he began to raid Kentucky he was outwitted and killed.

The following excerpt from Rader's history of Missouri describes Quantrell's raid:

"They rode quietly into Kansas, traveled 40 miles the night before the massacre, and reached Lawrence at daybreak, 175 strong, armed with revolvers. They were commanded to kill every man and burn every house.' With a wild cry, like that of savage Indians, they dashed through the sleeping and defenseless town, killing men indiscriminately, but especially butchering all 'red legs' to be found. In the meantime they shouted: 'We are for revenge, and we got it' Stores, banks, hotels and dwellings they rifled and then set them on fire, and of the dead 183 were counted. From this sickening scene, the town in flames, the principal streets lined with corpses, many of them charred and blackened, the guerrilas galloped away, easily evading major (late Senator) Plumb with 250 Union troops, whom they passed on the way and escaped."

PRES. ARTHUR'S WIFE

Will you please tell who Chester A. Arthur, former president of the United States, married?—F. B. W., Mt Vernon, Ill.

On October 29, 1859, Chester A. Arthur, former president, married Miss Ellen Lewis. She was the daughter of Commander William L. Herndon of the United States navy. She died on January 12, 1880.

INCOME TAX

I would like an explanation of the income tax printed in these columns.—L. E. G., Matherton, Mich.

An income tax is a tax levied directly upon incomes of every description, whether derived from land, capital or industry. Such a tax was first imposed in Great Britain in 1799, during the ministry of Pitt, after the failure of an attempt to raise revenue adequate to the exigencies of the period by trebling the amount of the assessed taxes. In the Pitt act incomes under $200 were exempt. The tax rose by a series of gradations till it reached 10 per cent, at which rate it was charged on all higher incomes. This tax was repealed in 1802, but was again imposed in the following year, though with a change of name to property tax, and a difference of rate.

There has been only one income tax imposed by the United States government, before the present one, and that arose from the necessities incident to the civil war. When this war broke out congress authorized a tax of 3 per cent on all incomes over $800 per annum. In July, 1862, an act was passed taxing all incomes under $5,000 5 per cent, with an exemption of $600 and house rent actually paid. Incomes in excess of $5,000 and under $10,000 were taxed 2½ per cent additional, and incomes over $10,000 5 per cent additional with no exemptions. Further taxes of 5 per cent on incomes of Americans living abroad and 1½ per cent on incomes from United States securities were laid, these expiring in 1865. In 1864 a special tax of 5 per cent was imposed upon incomes above $600. A readjustment the same year imposed a 5 per cent tax on incomes between $600 and $5,000 and 10 per cent on incomes above $5,000. During Cleveland's second administration a bill was passed imposing a tax upon all incomes above $4,000. The constitutionality of the law was tested before the supreme court, which after a protracted hearing decided adversely with a majority of one. An income tax amendment to the constitution was passed by congress in 1909 and was ratified by the required number of states in 1913, when an income tax law was made.

The present income tax imposes upon every citizen of and person residing in the United States a personal tax on his entire net income in excess of $3,000. Income from property or business is also subject to the tax. Besides the specific exemption of $3,000 there is an additional exemption of $1,000 for a married man whose wife lives with him or for a married woman whose husband lives with her. Various deductions are permitted in calculating the incomes, such as expenses of carrying on any business, interest paid on a person's indebtedness, all state and local taxes, losses not compensated by insurance, uncollectable debts charged off, a reasonable allowance for depreciation, dividends of corporations paying the one per cent tax on corporations, income upon which the tax has been collected at the source and interest received from public securities and salaries of state and local officials. Incomes exceeding $20,000 are subject to additional tax.

UNIVERSAL TIME

Will you please give an explanation of universal time and the difference between time in the various parts of the world?—N. A. P., Arapahoe, Col.

Universal time is an astronomical method for recording time for international purposes, agreed on by the international conference held at Washington in 1883. This time is reckoned from the mean noon, the day commencing at midnight, and divided into 24 hours instead of two portions of 12 hours each. Local time is still used for local purposes, but the method of fixing it was changed. As the earth is divided into 360 degrees and the day into 24 hours, every 15 degrees represents the difference of one hour in time. If the earth is divided into 24 equal parts, at every 15th meridian, and if the local mean noon of such meridian be adopted as the standard noon of all places 7½ degrees each side of it, it will follow that when it is noon at Greenwich and at all places within 7½ degrees of Greenwich, it will be 11 o'clock by local, but still noon by universal time, for all places between 7½ and 22½ degrees west of Greenwich and 13 o'clock by local, but still noon by universal time, for all places between 7½ and 22½ degrees east of Greenwich, and so on throughout the world.

Thus when it is noon at Kansas City it is 6 p. m. at London and Paris and 8 p. m. at Petrograd and Constantinople. Universal time will be the same universally, local time differing from it only by even hours.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Will the Questions and Answers department please publish a copy of compact signed by the passengers of the Mayflower?—D. G., Maynardville, Tenn.

The covenant agreed upon by the first settlers of Massachusetts and signed on board the Mayflower at Cape Cod, November 11, 1620, two days after the ship cast anchor, is as follows:

In the name of God Amen! We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., have undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation, and furthermore of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame just and equal laws ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most mete and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, the Eighteenth, and of Scotland the Fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620.

LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE

I would like a description of the largest locomotive in the world.—B. K., Reitz, Pa.

According to our references the largest locomotive in existence is the Sante Fe Mallet freight locomotive. This engine was enlarged at the Sante Fe shops from an existing locomotive by adding the superheater and feed-water heater sections. The weight of the engine is 38 tons, while the tender weighs 117 tons. This makes a total weight of 425 tons. Over all the length of this huge locomotive is 120 feet and 7½ inches. The diameter of the high-pressure cylinders is 28 inches, and the low-pressure cylinders are 38 inches. The common stroke is 32 inches. The maximum drawbar pull is 111,000 tons. The fire box has 204 square feet of heating surface, and the tubes 3,625 square feet. The gases then pass through the superheater of 2,318.4 square feet surface, and afterwards through the feed-water heater of 2,659.5 square feet. From the steam dome the steam passes to the superheater, then through the high-pressure cylinders, back to the low-pressure superheater, through the low-pressure cylinders and to the exhaust stack.

DIVORCE LAWS

Will you please tell me which states require only six months' residence to get a divorce and under what conditions divorces are granted?—E. E. B., Flag Pond, Tenn.

In Idaho and Texas one may get a divorce after a residence in the state of six months. Grounds for divorce in Idaho are cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony and insanity. In Texas the grounds are abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together unsupportable, and felony.

U. S. NAVY

I would like to know the names of the vessels of the United States navy and the number.—C. K., Lookout, Pa.

Lack of space prevents giving the names of every one of the vessels of the United States navy, but here are the names of the battleships and armored cruisers and the number of vessels. There are now 269 vessels comprising the United States navy, some of them now being constructed. In addition the construction of three more first-class battleships, the California, the Mississippi and Idaho, has been authorized, as well as six additional destroyers. The navy consists of 37 battleships, four of them now under construction, ten monitors and four single-turret monitors; five first-class cruisers, four second-class cruisers and 15 third-class cruisers; 23 gunboats and eight converted gunboats; eight special type vessels; 19 torpedo boats; 62 destroyers, six of them now being constructed, and 49 submarines.

The names of the battleships are the Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The four under construction are the Arizona, Nevada, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania. The armored cruisers are the Colorado, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, San Diego, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia.

AMERICA POPULATION

Will you please give the population of North and South America?—I. S., Long, W. Va.

In North America it has been estimated that the population of the United States and her territories is 92,065,000; of the British possessions, which includes Canada, 7,821,000, and of Mexico, 16,000,000. In South America the population of the independent countries is 48,300,000; of British Guiana, 310,000; French Guiana, 40,000, and Netherlands' Guiana, 100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. M., Lindale, Ga.—Colored men may serve as mail carriers in this country.

T. C., Demossville, Ky.—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber is commissioner of pensions at Washington.

A. B. C., Earlehurst, Va.—A girl can marry in Ohio without the consent of her parents at the age of 18.

H. T., Dryden, N. Y.—Most of the soldiers now fighting in Europe wear khaki uniforms, the old brightly colored uniforms having been discarded.

C. W. A., Bullittsville, Ky.—We cannot give addresses of firms in these columns.

M. B. F., Bartlett, N. C.—We cannot give histories of family names in this department.

MOORS MAY BE POLITEST PEOPLE, BUT THERE'S A LIMIT

The Moors are the politest and most genial people, taken as a whole, that are to be found anywhere, a writer in Travel reports in describing a visit to Fez. Politeness ends, however, it seems, in the vicinity of the mosque of Moulai Idris, founder and protector of Fez.

The streets here are barred off by poles, and Christians, Jews and even animals are forbidden to enter. "A few days before my arrival a Frenchman had been almost beaten to death for trespassing in this quarter," the traveler says. The tourist naturally made no attempt to take photographs in the section; elsewhere the polite natives did not object to his use of the camera—a western invention not usually welcomed in Mohammedan towns.

SUBMARINES ARE GREATEST NEED

Organizatin for Defense Insists This is First Consideration.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—"Without a greatly increased number of submarines for our navy the present movement for military preparedness in this country will appear to the other nations of the world as ineffective and absurd," according to a statement today of the National Defense league.

This, in brief, is the substance of the information which will be given President Wilson within the next few days in connection with his effort to ascertain all things needed to put this country in a state of better preparedness for war. Primarily, the demand for a big increase in submarines comes from the navy officers and naval experts, but it is significant that this request is backed up by army officers of high rank. Particularly among the coast artillery and the coast fortification experts is there a strong demand for submarines.

The explanation of this lies in the fact that there are at various points on the shores of the United States portions of the sea which can be protected only by submarines. This is because fortifications are not built so that the guns may sweep these waters, and the currents are so swift and ungovernable that mines cannot be placed in them with any hope of definite results.

Army Officers Join.

There has come about, therefore, the unusual spectacle of a group of army officers joining navy officers in the demand for better submarine protection. That this will have a profound effect on the President in the preparation of his recommendations to congress in behalf of greater preparedness is accepted as certain in Washington.

A big American submarine building company, according to reports received here today, is operating in Canada so successfully that, as soon as the submarines are completed for the allies, they are put into the water and sent across the Atlantic under their own power with full war equipment and ready to meet the enemy. The building in Canada, which is devoted to assembling boats of the Holland type, is made necessary because of the international law against building them in the United States and then sending them to the allies.

Cost Comparatively Small.

A submarine costs about half a million dollars. Three hundred submarines flying the Stars and Stripes would cost less than a week of actual war, the authorities estimate, and, since a submarine can destroy any battleship that floats, a flotilla of 300 of the undersea craft would be an unfailing insurance against invasion by a foreign foe at any time.

The President will be told that now is the time to engage the talent and resources of the American submarine companies so that not all of their output can be sent to foreign countries.

The National Defense league, which will hold a great conference on national defense in Washington, October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, has for years persistently advocated large appropriations for submarines. Some of the officers of the league declare that the United States should have not less than 300 of the undersea boats.

"With 300 modern submarines the United States could defy the world to successfully land troops on American soil."

This statement was made recently by Lieut. C. R. Morrison, chief aide on the staff of Rear Admiral Grant, commander of the Atlantic submarine flotilla and considered the foremost expert on undersea craft.

"There is not a foreign nation, or even a combination of nations, that could successfully land sufficient troops on American soil to combat even our present army," declared Lieutenant Morrison.

POTATO IS IMPORTANT CROP OF ALASKAN FARMERS

The potato is Alaska's most important crop, and, according to a commerce report, it is a most profitable one. Potatoes have been grown in commercial quantities at the Fairbanks station for several years.

The object of growing them there was to demonstrate that good potatoes could be grown in the interior, and the report says that the farmers in the vicinity have taken the hint. Nearly all of them now devote considerable acreage to this vegetable. One farmer estimated his crop as high as 50 tons, which, at four cents a pound, or $80 a ton, the lowest price at which potatoes have been sold in Alaska up to the present time, would bring him $4,000. Hog raising has also been started at Fairbanks, the hogs being fed on the unmerchantable potatoes.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING SEPTEMBER

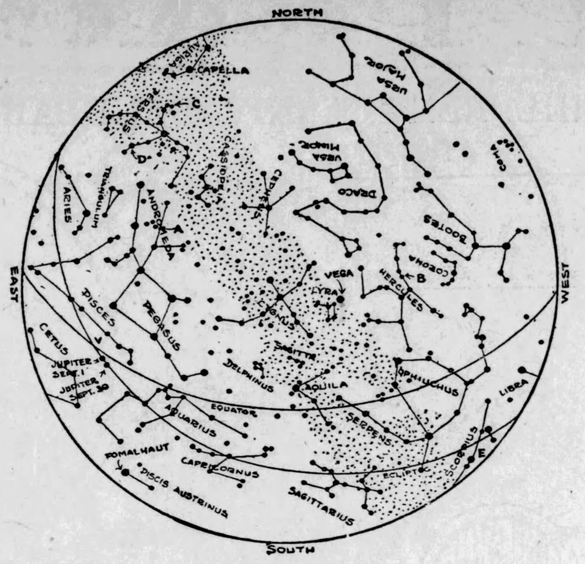


Figure 1. The Constellations an September 1, 9 p. m.
(If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold east below; if facing west, hold west below; if facing north, hold the map inverted.)

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE

THOUGH the most brilliant constellations of the heavens have all now left us, the evening skies of September are wonderfully beautiful. The Milky Way now passes through the very zenith, its golden arch extending from the northeast to the southwest, its succession of most interesting star groups, no less than its own wonderful and intricate structure, forming an object of endless interest for exploration and study.

The September Stars.

The remarkable and striking summer group, Scorpio, is just sinking from the evening skies, while appearing in the east to take the place of those constellations which have withdrawn since last month, we see only the very faint Aries, Pisces and Cetus. But just below these there has appeared the brilliant Fomalhaut, the solitary star, which was to the Persians one of the four Guardians of Heaven; and in the northeast we again welcome the group Perseus, with its wondereful variable star, and the bright Capella, that sun so like our own, but so very much larger and brighter.

Vega, the autumn star, has now just passed the highest point of the heavens; Arcturus, whose red color contrasts strongly with Vega's brilliant blue, is still high up from the ground in the west, while, most conspicuous of all, we see the brilliant Jupiter shining out with its golden radiance in the south. The four best-known objects for a very small telescope—the Nebula of Andromeda (at A, Figure 1), the Cluster in Hercules (at B), the double cluster in Perseus (at C) and the remarkable "Demon Star" (at D)—are all in favorable position for examination. The eclipses of Algol can only be observed toward the end of the present month, since the earlier ones will occur during the daytime. The times of the star's greatest faintness are roughly as follows: September 24, 1 a. m.; September 26, 10 p. m., and September 29, 7 p. m.

The Planets in September.

Mercury may be detected low in the twilight glow throughout almost the whole of the present month. On September 1 it sets, almost exactly due west, about one hour after sunset, while on September 27 it reaches its greatest eastern elongation, by which time, however, it will have moved much farther toward the south point of the horizon.

Venus passes the sun on September 12 and enters the evening sky, but throughout the month it is far too near the sun to be satisfactorily observed.

Mars is daily becoming more conspicuous in the eastern heavens before sunrise. On September 1 it rises four and one-half hours before the sun, and its own eastward motion among the stars is so rapid that this time is increased only to five hours by the end of the month. This planet is now near the summer solstice and so rises as high in the heavens as does the sun in midsummer. It is approaching the earth, its distance diminishing from 163,000,000 to 147,000,000 of miles during September and its brightness is consequently steadily increasing. It will be seen shining as a reddish, first magnitude star.

Jupiter will at once attract attention in the southeast, just below the Great Square of Pegasus. This world is now slowly retrograding among the stars and moving slowly downward and westward from the Vernal Equinox at V, Figure 1. The most numerous phenomena of Jupiter's satellites will be seen to occur on the evenings and nights of September 2, 7, 14, 23, 25 and 30.

Saturn is in the morning sky, lying on Sept. 1, six degrees to the east and a little below the planet Mars. It rises far in the northeast about four and one-half hours before sunrise on Sept. 1, and this time is increased to five and one-half hours by Sept. 30. The reader who chooses to observe during the early morning hours will find that both of these planets are exactly situated for study, while at this time he will also see the brilliant Jupiter low in the southwest. The morning skies are thus far more brilliant at present than those of the early evening.

The moon, which passed over the bright star Antares, at E, Figure 1, on the 18th of last month will again occult this object on Sept. 15 at 3 a. m., and in the course of its regular journey around the heavens it will again hide this star from view on October 12. But, unfortunately, these interesting occultations can only be seen by observers who are near or below the equator of the earth.

The sun will pass the Autumnal Equinox on September 23 at 10 hours 24 minutes 12 seconds p. m. (Eastern standard time), and at this instant autumn will begin. It should also be noticed that we are now drawing near to the time of a sun-spot maximum. The observer who examines the sun's disc will therefore almost surely notice several spots upon its surface, and the probability is that a few of these interesting objects will be seen which are of an unusually large size.

Measuring the Distances of the Stars. Stars.

When the great astronomer Copernicus, more than 350 years ago, announced his discovery that the earth is not fixed but that it is moving around the sun, this new and startling idea was opposed, even by scientists, on the strictly logical ground that such a motion of the earth must certainly cause an apparent displacement of the stars on the sky. Just as when one is walking through a wood or riding on a railway he sees all objects apparently moving past him in a direction exactly opposite to that in which he is going. The nearer objects, because they are nearer, appear to move the most rapidly, while those which are very distant may seem to be moving little indeed.

In exactly the same way, if the earth is really passing around a circular path, any star should seem to be moving in direction exactly opposite to that in which the earth is moving at the instant of observation. A little reflection will show the reader that the total effect of this apparent motion of the star will be to cause it to apparently describe a small closed path in the heavens, completing its circuit about this path in exactly one year.

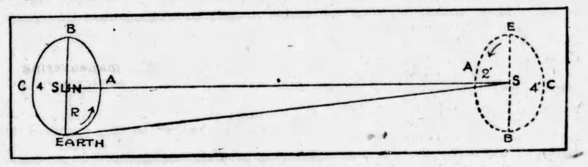


Figure 2. Measuring the distances of the stars. As the earth moves around its orbit, ABC, a nearby star seems to move about a similar orbit ABCE.

Three centuries ago most careful observations were begun with the most accurate instruments that had then ever been constructed in order to see if any such displacement could be found, but apparently no trace of it existed. The reason is that the stars are so very far away that the greatest displacement of even the nearest of them is quite too small to have been detected with these early instruments. In fact, very nearly all of the stars are so distant that even in our most accurate instruments they seem not to be displaced in the slightest degree while we on the earth change our position 186,000,000 of miles in going from one side of our sun to the other. If in the course of all this journey a star is displaced in its position on the sky by the thickness of the finest spider thread, we can measure the displacement and so find the distance away of the star. This work illustrates probably better than any other the extraordinary accuracy of modern astronomical observations.

There are several different methods employed for measuring these excessively minute displacements. The most direct one is to actually measure with the so-called Meridian Circle the successive positions of the star on the sky—that is, its distance above or below the Celestial Equator and its angular distance from the Vernal Equinox. If it is found that the point of the sphere occupied by the star does not remain constant but that it apparently moves along a little elliptic curve, we know that this apparent motion is wholly due to the nearness of the star. The nearer the star is to us the greater will be its displacement; the computation of its absolute distance from the amount of its displacement is a very simple matter.

Another method now very extensively employed is to measure the position of the nearer star with reference to one or more stars which are so infinitely far away that these so-called comparison stars will not seem to move at all as we move around the sun. This can either be done by direct measures at the telescope or, as is now more usual, by photography. If at several different dates a very small region of the heavens about the star whose distance is to be measured is photographed and if the plates are then carefully measured under a microscope, a displacement of any one star can thus be found with reference to the others.

It is in this way that the distances of the nearer stars are measured, and the results are so enormous that they overwhelm the imagination. We find that there is no star so near that the light with which we view it, though traveling with the inconceivable velocity of nearly 200,000 miles a second, has occupied less than several years in coming to us, while many even of the brighter stars are no less than 100 light years away.

And it is still more remarkable that many of the very bright stars of the sky are so remote that they undergo no displacement arising from our motion about the sun at all. It may be that their light has occupied thousands of years in coming to us, and it is certain that they are as far as 100 light years away. The brilliant Arcturus now so conspicuous in the western sky is one of these. This star is certainly many thousands of times brighter than our sun, for though it seems so bright to us it is so infinitely remote that its distance cannot be measured.

Truly the great cloud of suns which surrounds us is of so enormous a magnitude that our whole solar system seems to shrink into nothing in comparison with it.

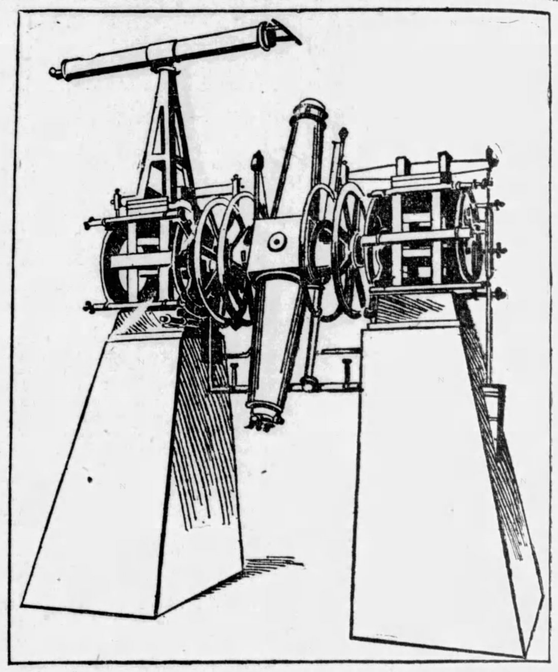


Figure 3. The Meridian Circle in the United States Naval Observatory, Washington. An instrument for determining the positions of stars on the sky with high accuracy.

DARING RUSSIAN SPIED ON THE GERMAN LINES

A Russian scientist, a professor in one of the universities, is winning distinction at the front as an air scout. When the war broke out, he went to the army in Galicia as a volunteer, and while there interested himself in aviation. His opportunity came a few weeks later when a German aeroplane landed behind the Russian lines. Its pilot and observation officer were captured and taken prisoner before they had opportunity to destroy their information or wreck their machine.

The professor, with a military pilot, immediately climbed into the captured aeroplane. The information they brought back was the most valuable secured in months, for they landed within the German lines and later flew directly over German headquarters where they saw preparations being made for their reception. When they dipped and flew away they were followed by hundreds of shells, but they returned to the Russian lines in safety.

The Russian professor and his pilot rose quickly after they had entered their machine and made for the German lines. At first they flew at considerable height. They descended to good inspection range, when they reached the main German position. They examined everything thoroughly and made careful plans and notes. Finally they landed near the German lines and were not molested.

All went well until they came upon what was evidently the headquarters of the German aviation section, where they could see preparations for their reception with supposed valuable information about the Russian positions. There was an awkward moment as they were over the aerodome, for they were flying very low and the German officers were not slow to note the curious movements of the supposed German machine, whose duty it was to land swiftly and make its report to headquarters.

Instead the machine darted away. Then the Germans suspected the trick and communicated with the batteries, but the guns failed to score a hit.

TWO HARVESTS

—From Philadelphia Record.

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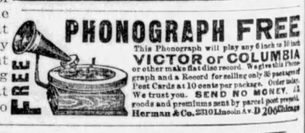
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RUSSIANS DIGGING IN FOR WINTER; RAISING NEW ARMY OF 2,000,000

Military Writers Claim Germans' Advance is Not Threatening Petrograd and No Separate Peace is Possible—Teutons Renew Ativity in Galicia.

By the Associated Press.
London, Aug. 28.—As the Russian army continues its retreat, the foreign and war ministries at Petrograd deny vigorously that their government has ever thought of making a separate peace with the central powers. Special dispatches from Petrograd state that the Russians are on the point of digging themselves in.

Military writers at the Russian capital are of the opinion that the German turning movement in Courland is not likely to threaten Petrograd seriously this autumn, as Field Marshal von Hindenburg apparently has made no progress in his efforts to secure control of the Baltic coast. The latest news from that region, however, indicates that Germany has not given up the plan for naval co-operation toward this end. Berlin reports that German seaplanes bombarded at two points on Dago island, which commands the entrance to the gulf of Finland.

Russian Army of 2,000,000.

General Polivanoff, Russian minister of war, announces that Russia is raising another 2,000,000 men, and that the fate of the campaign will not be decided before some time next year, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Times.

The correspondent quotes General Polivanoff as follows:

"We are confident of our ability to safeguard Petrograd. Our armies can stand the winter without inconvenience. Everything is ready for that purpose.

"A new force of 2,000,000 men will be trained far behind the fighting line and will be ready to take the field in the spring. General Ruzsky is commander-in-chief of the Petrograd front, with several armies at his immediate disposal.

General Polivanoff, says the correspondent, characterized the suggestion that the allies were not helping Russia to the utmost of their power as "senseless gossip."

"No Peace Possible."

The Russian foreign minister, M. Sazonoff, declares emphatically that there is no disagreement among the allied commanders, and that while a German soldier remains on Russian soil there can be no peace.

14-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN IS PET OF GERMAN BATTALION

Special Cable.
Berlin, Aug. 26.—Rudolf von Kostanetski, war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, writes from the eastern front:

"The Third battalion of the 169th German infantry regiment fought for almost three days to capture a small strongly fortified wood near Buczyni. Repeatedly the German troops were repulsed with heavy losses, but the attack finally succeeded and the Russians were driven from their positions. After the wounded had been picked up one of the dogs of the ambulance detachment discovered a Russian soldier in a small cave at the foot of a hill.

"The Russian, a bright blue-eyed boy of hardly more than 14 years, had been struck by three bullets in the first hour of the battle. Older comrades told him that all wounded prisoners were invariably murdered by the German soldiers. So he crept into the cave to die there.

"The pretty, pale-faced boy with his big, pleading blue eyes captured the hearts of the German warriors. He was carefully carried to the nearest field hospital, where he quickly recovered. While he was in the hospital some of his captors visited him every day to hear him tell of his adventures in broken German. He gave his name at Alexis Radotschin, a native of Petrograd.

"When he was discharged from the hospital the battalion practically adopted him. He was not sent to Germany, but accompanied the battalion further into Poland. In case of a sudden retreat the German soldiers would sooner give up their guns and baggage wagons than their little prisoner, who has become their pet."

KING ALBERT LIONIZED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris, Aug. 27.—King Albert of Belgium has just returned from a tour of inspection of the French battle front from Arras to the Vosges. It was in return for the visit to the Belgian trenches recently made by President Poincare. His two days on the French front was a continuous triumphal procession amid deafening cheers.

BRAZIL ISSUES PAPER TO PAY TREASURY DEBT

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 30.—President Wenceslau Braz yesterday approved the issue of 350,000 centos ($191,000,000) in paper which was voted by the chamber of deputies on August 24. This issue is intended particularly for the payment of the treasury debt, both gold and paper, prior to 1915.

Scientists estimate that there are 19,000 species of fish in the world.

Bears Kaiser's Promise to Meet U. S. Demands

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

EARTHQUAKES BRING PANIC TO ITALIANS

New Type of Dwellings Prevent Loss of Life.

Rome, Aug. 30.—In the Avezzano district violent earthquake shocks during the last 24 hours caused a great panic. The new anti-seismic dwellings, which were erected after the recent earthquake, prevented a repetition of that catastrophe.

NEW EASTLAND INDICTMENT

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Walter K. Greenebaum, vice president and general manager of the Indiana Transportation Co., today was indicted by the county grand jury on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the Eastland tragedy. The Indiana Co. had leased the boat for the excursion the day she capsized with the loss of nearly 1,000 lives. The indictment against Greenebaum charged that the boat was not seaworthy and that it was overloaded.

GERMANS TAKE BREST-LITOVSK

Capture One of the Strongest Fortresses in Europe by Storm.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russian fortress of Brest Litovsk has been captured by Teutonic forces. Announcement to this effect was made today by the German army headquarters staff.

German and Austrian troops stormed the works on the western and northwestern front and succeeded last night in entering the center fortress. The Russians, the statement adds, then gave up the fortress.

The Russian fortress of Brest Litovsk, which has just capitulated to the Austro-German forces, had been considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and was the southern base of the second Russian line of defenses to which the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas retreated after the fall of Warsaw. The citadel is situated on the Bug river and at the junction of several railways, 131 miles south of Grodno and 120 miles east of the Polish capital.

The storming of Brest Litovsk by the Teutonic forces is probably the most important military achievement since the fall of Warsaw three weeks ago today. The town, which had a population of about 50,000, was one of the most important depots for, and the distributing points of military supplies near the western frontier of Russia proper. The fortress was rated by military critics as a much more important strategic point than was Warsaw.

Brest-Litovsk is situated at the junction of the Bug and Mukhovets rivers and the fortress of the city was built at the point of confluence. It lies upon the right bank of the Bug where the river turns from the north to the northeast. Intersecting here are railroads from Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, Warsaw, Vilna and East Prussia.

Brest-Litovsk, according to information compiled by the National Geographic society, contained one of the oldest important fortresses in northern Europe. The older fortifications were erected about one miles east of Brest-Litovsk, and had a circumference of four miles. The field works were kept up to date and everything possible had been done by Russia, it was said, to make them unconquerable. Brest-Litovsk was generally regarded in Russia as the most powerful individual stronghold in the empire.

The third Russian line of defense, upon which the defenders of Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw, Ivangorod, Novo Georgievsk and Grodno are compelled to retreat, runs through the middle of the country known as White Russia. The line begins on the north at Riga, on the Baltic, and follows the Dvina river to Duenaburg, then turns south and follows the railroad, through Vilma, Lida, Baranovichi. The line then runs through trackless swamps of Pinsk and the Pripet river to Rovno, which lies 120 miles northeast of the Galician capital, Lemberg.

Hereafter field maneuvering will count more for the German armies than the use of heavy artillery against fortresses, but open field movements may be checked by the reported determination of the Russians to dig themselves in when their line has been reformed back of Brest-Litovsk. No further advance has been reported along the Riga-Kovno line, which presents a perilous problem to the Russians, but the Austrians and Germans are getting rapidly within range of Brest-Litovsk, notwithstanding the obstacles offered by the swampy nature of that region. No hint has been given, however, that the Russians entertain any fears that their armies will be trapped along this line.

Can't Hold Or.

It was admitted by Petrograd today that Bialystok could no longer be held by the Russians and that the rearguard troops left in that city when the main Russian forces and civilian inhabitants withdrew to the eastward had been ordered to evacuate. According to official reports received here, the Germans, numerically far superior on the Bielsk-Bielestok front, had hoped to force Grand Duke Nicholas into a decisive conflict about Bialystok but he withdrew his forces there and also at Ossowiec, keeping them free for field operations.

Land, sea, air and submarine attacks against the Turks in a great concerted effort by the British, French and Russians to force the Dardanelles, take Constantinople and gain the support of the wavering Balkan states, are reported.

ATTACK U. S. EMBASSY IN OTTOMAN CAPITAL

Troops Kill Turks, to Protect Refugees.

Athens, Aug. 26.—Dispatches received today state that Constantinople advices report that Turkish mobs have attacked the American embassy at the Ottoman capital three times in attempts to capture Italians who to refuge there during the outbreaks that followed Italy's declaration of war.

"Several members of the mobs were killed by troops sent to the embassy at the request of Ambassador Morgenthau," said one dispatch. "The soldiers are still on duty. The American ambassador has declared his intention of protecting the Italians while they seek protection under the Stars and Stripes."

At the last count the United States national bank notes in circulation amounted to $718,085,637.

GERMANS LOSE IN AIR ATTACK UPON PARIS

One Teuton Plane Destroyed and Aviators Killed.

Paris, Aug. 30.—After many weeks free from attack from the air, Paris was again assailed by a German aeroplane squadron today. The attack was a complete failure. The German machine was destroyed and two aviators burned to death.

The enemy squadron, consisting of four aeroplanes, was met with a heavy fire from the forts guarding the capital. This was so severe that the German aviators were forced to abandon the attack and retreat to the northward.

One of the machines was struck as it turned to flee, but it managed to stay in the air until it reached the Hallett Forest, near Compiegne.

The German machines crossed the French lines flying at a great height, and driving toward the city of Paris. When over a point to the north capital, they sighted a French air fleet which was waiting for them and three of the German aeroplanes wheeled about and headed for the German lines.

Two of the German aeroplanes returned to the German lines, but the third was riddled with bullets and fell flaming into the forest of Halatte, where the burned bodies of the two aviators were found. The fourth machine dropped five bombs at Montmorency, 15 miles from Paris. No one was hurt. The batteries at Montmorency opened fire on the aeroplane, but it got away in the haze.

Travelers arriving in Paris from the north can see at almost any point from 10 to 15 French war aeroplanes protecting the capital from German raids.

STRIKES BLAMED ON ROCKEFELLERS

West Report Says John D., Jr., Formulated Policies for Mine Troubles.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The Rockefellers are blamed for the miners' strikes in Colorado in 1913-14, and the disorder, murder and arson that accompanied the disturbances, in a 40-page abstract made public today by George P. West, of the United States commission on industrial relations, of his report of the causes and effect of the mining troubles.

The responsibility for the strikes is placed on the operators and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., immediately controlled by John D. Rockefeller, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is declared to have been the leader in formulating and carrying out strike policies.

Governor Ammons, of Colorado, and other state and county officials and the militia also are blamed and scathingly condemned.

The Rockefellers are charged with selection of incompetent and reactionary agents and with giving their heartfelt endorsement and support to these officials after they had taken action that precipitated the worst of the trouble. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is charged with having ignored the will of the President of the United States and with having approved measures to coerce the state of Colorado.

The abstract says in part:

"During all the seven tragic and bitter months that preceded Ludlow, Mr. Rockefeller wrote letter after letter in enthusiastic praise of men whose acts during this period had precipitated a reign of terror and bloodshed. It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with editorial denunciation, when mourners in black silently paraded before the New York office, when cartoons in the conservative press pilloried him and his father before an angry public that at last complacency gave way to concern in his letters and telegrams. Denver.

Contempt for Government.

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado. The perversion of and contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered only as one manifestation of the anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him infinite opportunity to act in similar fashion in broader fields."

Every important statement of fact contained in the report is established by quotations from the correspondence or testimony of responsible officials of the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. or of Rockefeller and members of his personal staff.

The report gives this quotation from a letter from Rockefeller to Bowers: "You are fighting a good fight which is not only in the interest of your own company but of the other companies of Colorado and of the business interests of the entire country." Bowers is said to have replied in letter after letter, picturing the growth of trade unionism as a menace. Bowers is unsparing in criticism of a President who would tolerate a former official of a labor union in his cabinet.

Discussing the company's rejection of President Wilson's plan for a settlement of the strike, the report says:

Deceived the President.

"Mr. Rockefeller not only rebuffed the President by denying his earnest request, but if the letters of his agents may be relied upon, he apparently deceived the President and the public by means of the company's letter of rejection." The report then gives extracts from the letter, written by President J. F. Welbourn and Ivy L. Lee, of the Rockefeller staff.

The per capita consumption of rice in Costa Rica is 100 pounds a year.

BRITISH LANDING STUNNED THE TURKS

Thrilling Story of a New Attempt to Pierce the Dardanelles

(From the New York World).

London—Wiring from Athens, a war correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports:

"Details which I have been able to obtain here show that the latest of the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, the landing at Suvla Bay, was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried through during the war. The battle which followed the wholly successful disembarkation was one of the most stubborn and sanguinary of the battles yet fought for the possession of the Hellespont and Constantinople.

A Staggering Surprise.

"The point about this latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks anticipated a new attack on the Gaztle side and they had been feverishly fortifying the coastline as far south as Point Baba. Demonstrations made by us had strengthened their belief in that intention.

"Never in military operations before has any enemy been so completely hoodwinked. The utmost secrecy as to the allies' plans was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from several bases, each unknown to the other.

"That dark night scene on Suvla Bay may better be imagined than described. Every description of ship was there, packed full of soldiers, who composed the largest force ever to be thrown from the sea into a hostile country.

"The navy took charge of the landing and hardly had the anchors found a resting place on the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats—pinnaces, launches, etc.,—were making swiftly and silently for the shore in the pale light of the crescent moon. Every soldier carried three days' rations as well as entrenching tools.

"As the men landed they formed up and advanced in both sides of what the map gives as Salt Lake, but which during the burning days of summer heat is heat baked, salt crusted, uneven desert.

"Daylight came and still the work was proceeding with the greatest possible speed. Artillery and supplies in vast quantities were put on shore and still no opposition was experienced.

Not a Shot for a Whole Day.

"Unlike the experience at Seddul Bahr and Gabatepe, the warships were silent and for 24 hours the operation was carried out without a single shot from a big gun or a rifle being fired.

"The northern section of the great force moved forward in a northeastern direction, and the southern section a southwestern direction toward the left of the Anzac lines. The only Turks on the spot, an observation post of 50 men, surrendered to the first comers, and no enemy was reported in sight until almost nightfall, when our advanced forces were six miles inland. The enemy had, during the day, received information of our surprising coup and their forces were rushed to the spot that night.

The second night was an extraordinarily weird picture. The Turks and the British had come to within striking distance of each other, and both feverishly began preparations respectively to effect and to oppose further advance. Here and there little battles were fought. Bodies of Turks would sometimes rush out in an endeavor to obtain more ground for the construction of their line. Then their soldiers would drop their entrenching tools and wipe out the attackers in silence with the bayonet. Then again our men, leaving behind spades and axes and wire cutters, would seize their rifles and advance cautiously to annihilate some group of the enemy and so would return to work on their own ground.

Terrible Battle Begins.

During the darkness, it is estimated, the Turks brought up no fewer than 70,000 men, and with the morning light on the second morning a terrific battle began.

The scene of this struggle was beyond effective help from the ships, but a strong force of artillery had been landed and placed in position. The Turks threw strong bodies of troops against several points of our new line. They were driven back, and then the British replied with counter attacks.

The heat during the day was great and the utmost determination and high courage were called for, but never for a moment did the British belie their splendid reputation. Often the only protection was a stunted bush or a small boulder and here and there small groups of men lying dead with mounds of used cartridges beside them. It was costly work, especially for the Turks.

Despite their numerical superiority and the advantage they had by holding higher ground all day long, the two lines turned and twisted, twisted and turned again, but neither broke. Our artillery did magnificent work. The machine guns were particularly deadly. Sandy ravines scantily covered with stunted grass were often quickly transformed into a veritable fortress, raked and reraked with ferocious fire, taken and retaken with stupendous strength.

Rifles Fired at Close Quarters.

Turks in mass formation on more than one occasion penetrated to the trenches where our men were digging, and fighting with spades and bayonets ensued. Often in these melees rifles were fired at a distance of inches and hand grenades were used with awful effect. The thick clouds of choking dust thrown up by the struggle added enormously to the hardships experienced by these heroic soldiers.

Night came again, the third night, bringing relief of coolness but little rest. The trench diggers worked stolidly on while attack after attack was launched by the enemy and driven back with hideous losses for him.

The morning of Sunday saw the British line unbroken and strengthened. All the men weary, but ready and alert for more work. This consisted of a heavy attack on the enemy's left flank, by which they were routed in disorder and with exceptionally severe losses.

Heavy Work of Australians.

Meanwhile, during the whole course of these operations the Australians and the New Zealanders to the south had been heavily engaged, and the attack from the Suvla forces on their right and the Anzac forces on their left was so successful that a junction was effected, bringing into being a 12-mile continuous battle line. Through this line passes one of the main routes for the supply of the Turkish forces now facing the allied forces in the south of the peninsula. The communications of the Turks therefore are seriously threatened. The other road to the east is an inferior artery of supply, and even this is now under fire of the artillery on our new line, which can also sweep the Bokali valley stretching away east and south from the middle of the peninsula inland from Suvla and Anzac to the Dardanelles near Nagara on the narrows.

The Turks who fought with the utmost gallantry, lost at least 27,000 men—four times as many as our own losses. The way in which the Turkish forces rushed to the spot and the nature of the mountainous country in front of our positions argues further stiff fighting before we can throw a line astride of the peninsula line which would cut off the Southern Turkish army altogether.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN TAKES NO CHANCES

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THE MARKETS

Toledo, Aug. 30.—Frosts were general over the west and northwest last night. As a result, September corn rose rapidly on the opening call today. Initial sales were 5⅝c higher than the close Saturday. December was ¾c higher. Shorts ran to cover on reports of the cool weather.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Aug. 30.	Close Aug. 28.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.10½	1.10½	1.08½	1.08½	1.09½
Sept. 1.08¾	1.09¼	1.08	1.07¾	1.08⅛
Dec. 1.07¼	1.07¼	1.05½	1.05½	1.07
No. 3 red.1.04	....	....	....	....
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	80½	80⅝
Sept. 78¼	78¼	77⅜	77½	77⅝
Dec. 66	66⅛	65⅝	65½	65¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	41	42
Sept. 41	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40⅜
Dec. 39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	39¼
Clover Seed—				
Prime .. 9.80	....	....	9.65	9.60
Oct. 10.25	10.30	10.22½	10.22½	10.05
Dec. 10.15	10.20	10.10	10.10½	9.95
Mar. 10.25	10.30	10.17½	10.17½	10.05
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	95	96
Alsike—				
Aug. 9.35	....	....	9.40	9.35
Sept. 9.35	....	....	9.40	9.35
Oct. 9.40	....	....	9.40	9.40
Mar. 9.60	....	....	9.60	9.60
Timothy—				
Prime ...3.40	....	....	3.40	3.40
Sept. 3.40	....	....	3.40	3.40
Oct. 3.20	....	....	3.20	3.20
Mar. 3.37½	....	....	3.35	3.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept. 98¼	98¼	95¼	95¼	97¼
Dec. 96¼	96¼	93½	93½	95⅝
May 1.01⅛	1.01⅛	98¼	98⅝	1.00½
Corn—				
Sept. 75	75	73½	73½	73⅞
Dec. 64⅝	64⅝	63⅛	63⅛	63⅝
May 65⅞	65⅞	64¾	64⅞	64¾
Oats—				
Sept. 36¼	36⅜	35½	35¾	36⅛
Dec. 36⅝	36⅝	35½	35¾	36⅛
May 38¾	38⅝	37⅝	38	38⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Oct. 13.50	13.55	13.32	13.32	13.60
Sept. 13.70	13.72	13.52	13.52	13.77
Lard—				
Sept. 8.07	8.07	8.02	8.07	8.02
Oct. 8.20	8.20	8.15	8.17	8.17
Ribs—				
Sept.				
Oct. 8.57	8.62	8.45	8.47	8.60

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	92⅞	95⅛
Dec.	....	....	92½	94⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	94⅜	97⅜
Dec.	....	....	92⅝	95⅜

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26@26½c; solid pack, 25½@27c.
Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.
Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18¼c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 30c.
Eggs—Fresh, candled, 24c; fancy, fresh, 26c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.
Beans—New wax, 3c pound; green, 3c pound.
Home-grown Cabbage—50c.
Carrots—60c doz.
New Sugar Corn—5c doenz.
Celery—Michigan, 20@25c dozen.
Cauliflower—Icethouse, $1.00@1.25 per doz.
Home-grown Cukes—15@20c per doz.
Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; York state head, $1.00@1.25 crate.
Muskmelons—75c@$1.00 pound.
Onions—New, green, 8@10c dozen bunches.
Onions—Per bu., 50c.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.
Pepper Mangoes—40c bu.
Potatoes—New, $1.65 per bbl.; home-grown, 40c bu.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, 10c dozen.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 60c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $3.75 bbl.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 50@75c.
Crab Apples—Per bu., 25c.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
California Valencias—$4.25@5.00.
Arkansas Elberta Peaches—$1.30@1.50 bu.
California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.
Georgia Watermelons—25@35c each.
Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.
Cantaloupes—Cal. Turlocks, $2.75 crate.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—California, $3.25@3.50 per box.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Pears—$1.00@1.25 bu.
Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $3.00@3.25 bushel.
Plums—$1.00@1.25 bu.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.
California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$2.10@3.20.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 13@14c.
Broilers—16c.
Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.
Geese, alive, 13@14c.
Ducks, alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—5½@6½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10c.
Fat Bacon—13½c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Hams—16 to 18 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.
Fresh pork sausage, 10c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c, No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 12c; herring, 7c; carp 3c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRICES AT OTHER MARKETS.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.
Oats—Old, 65c; new, 52c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail prime on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.
Mill Feed (wholesale prices, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, 35@37c.
Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed—$31.00@35.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25@1.50 per 100 lbs.
Oats—65@68c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 30.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, old, $6.30@6.80; winter patents, $5.30@5.50; winter straights, $5.00@5.20, all new; Kansas straights, $5.90@6.15, old. Pork steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $20.00@22.00; short clear, $18.50@22.00. Beef, steady; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $8.10@8.20. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay steady; No. 1, $1.40; No. 2, $1.30; No. 3, $1.20; shipping, $1.10@1.15. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter firmer; receipts, 6,332; creamery extras (92 score), 26@26¼c; creamer (higher scoring), 26¾@27¼c; firsts, 24@25¾c; seconds, 22@23½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 11,249; fresh gathered, extras, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25@26½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22@23½c; nearby henery, whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; nearby henery, browns, 29@31c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,124; state, whole milk, fresh, flats, white and colored, specials, 13¾@14½c; do. average fancy, 13c. Live poultry—Prices not settled; dressed steady; western frozen roasting chickens, 20c; fresh fowls, iced, 13@17½c; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@16c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—Butter, creamery extras, in solids, 27½@28c; prints, 28½@29c; firsts, 26½c; seconds, 23½@24c; process extras, 25½@26c; do firsts, 21½@22c; fancy dairy, 23½@24c; packing stock, 19@20c; No. 2, 19c. Cheese, American whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; do choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 16¼@16¾c; choice, 16s; Swiss fancy, 21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 18c; imported fancy, 32@34c; limburger, fancy, 18c; do choice, 15c@16c; hand cheese, 30@32c per box; Roquefort, 34@35c. Eggs, fresh gathered, extra cases, 26½c; do extra firsts, 24c; do firsts, 23c; seconds, 18½c. Poultry, live fowls, heavy, 15½@16c; do light, 14@15c; spring chickens, heavy, 19@20c; do light, 16c; spring ducks, white, 15½@16c; colored, 13@14c. Potatoes, Jersers, 58@63c a bushel; home-grown, 55@60c; Virginia sweet potatoes, $3.50 a barrel; Jerseys, $4.50@4.75.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Butter—Receipts, 10,227 tubs; creamery, extra, 24@24½c; extra firsts, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; packing stock, 19@ 19½c. Eggs—Receipts, 14,466 cases; current receipts, 17@21c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20½c; firsts, 20½@21½c; extras, 23½@24½c; chicks, 10@13c; dirties, 12@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 14c; chickens, 13½@14½c; springs, 16@ 17c; roosters, 10c; geese, 9@10c; ducks, 12c. Potatoes—Receipts, 25 cars; Minnesota and Ohios, 42@45c.

Cotton.

New York, Aug. 30.—Cotton futures opened steady; October, 9.90c; December, 10.08c; January, 10.30c; March, 10.57c; May, 10.78c.

The publication of further private crop reports strengthened expectations of a bullish condition figure from the government at midday, and after opening steady at an advance of 3 points to a decline of 3 points, the cotton market sold 11 to 12 points net higher during today's early trading. The advance carried October up to 10.02c, December to 10.30c, and January to 10.44c, and naturally attracted a good deal of realizing but the undertone continued very steady. The reports issued this morning ranged from 68.4 to 70.7, and the seven reports published during the past two or three days have shown a deterioration of over 7 per cent for the month, on the average.

Realizing in advance of the government's report sent prices back to about Saturday's closing level late in the morning, and the report itself making the condition 69.2, or almost exactly in line with average expectations, was followed by continued heavy profit taking. There was also more southern selling, and while the bullish crop figures brought in a good deal of outside buying, prices sold 12 to 13 points net lower during the early afternoon with October touching 9.77c and October 10.07c.

Later fluctuations were irregular but rallies met increased offerings and the market broke again toward 2 o'clock with October selling down to 9.75c and January to 10.10c or 14 to 15 points net lower, under continued realizing and reports of increased southern offerings. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9.75c. Sales, 100 bales.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Hogs, receipts 34,000; slow; bulk, $6.70@7.65; light, $7.40@8.00; mixed, $6.55@7.90; rough, $6.25@6.45; pigs, $7.00@8.00. Cattle, receipts 18,000; steady; beeves, $6.00@10.15; cows and heifers, $3.00@8.50; Texas steers, $6.40@7.40; western, $6.65@8.85; calves, $8.50@12.00. Sheep, receipts 18,000; lower; native, $5.80@6.40; western, $5.90@6.30; yearlings, $6.60@7.55; lambs, native, $7.00@9.30; western, $7.00@9.35.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—Cattle, receipts 2,600; steady; top, $9.75. Hogs, receipts 6,000; active; prime heavies, $7.90@7.95; heavy mediums, $7.75@8.00; mediums and Yorkers, $8.15@8.25; pigs, $8.00@8.10. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 5,000; active; top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $9.25. Calves, receipts 600; higher; top, $12.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 75; market, 10@15c lower; choice fat steers, $8.25@9.25; good to choice butcher steers, $7.50@8.25; fair to good butcher steers, $6.50@7.50; good to choice heifers, $6.50@7.75; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.75; good to choice cows, $6.00@6.50; fair to good cows, $5.00@6.00; common cows, $3.50@4.50; milkers, $50@80. Calves—Receipts, 450; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@12.50; fair to good, $10.00@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady; good to choice lambs, $8.50@9.00; fair to good, $7.00@8.50; good to choice wethers, $6.00@6.50; good to choice ewes, $5.50@6.00; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.75@6.00; culls and common, $4.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market 10c lower; yorkers, $7.95@8.00; mixed, $7.90@7.95; heavies, $7.00; mediums, $7.50@7.75; lights, $7.95@8.00; pigs, $7.95@8.00; roughs, $6.00@6.10; stags, $5.35.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400; good, fairly active; common, steady; prime steers, $9.35@9.65; shipping, $8.50@8.75; butchers, $6.75@8.35; heifers, $5.00@6.50; cows, $4.25@7.00; bulls, $4.50@7.25. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market active; good to choice, $4.50@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market active; heavy, $7.70@7.85; mixed, $8.00@8.25; yorkers, $8.00@8.25; pigs, $7.90@8.00; roughs $6.00@6.10; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,800; market active; lambs, steady; lambs, $5.00@9.50; yearlings, $4.50@7.50; wethers, $6.50@6.75; ewes, $3.00@6.25; sheep, mixed, $6.25@6.50.

Australia's public debt is $278 for each person; that of the United States is only $11 a person.

The total mechanical power in the United States is estimated at 120,000,000 horsepower.

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BODIES MISSING WHEN SUBMARINE'S RAISED

Honolulu, Aug. 31.—Exposure of the hulk of the United States submarine F-4, lost with her crew of 22 men in Honolulu harbor March 25, failed today to reveal any trace of the bodies of the crew or to throw any light on the cause of the accident. After being raised from a depth of 300 feet, the submarine was placed on drydock yesterday. The pumping out of the drydock was completed last night.

Today the F-4 lies on her starboard side in the drydock. When the examining board, composed of Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, Lieutenant Commander Julius A. M. Furrer, and Lieutenant Kirby B. Krittenden, entered they found the starboard side and bottom filled with debris, battery plates and mud. If any bodies remain in the hulk they are under the debris. Doubt was expressed today as to whether any would be found, since the great holes torn in the submarine, only part of which were protected by mats during the months of raising operations, allowed the marine creatures with which the waters of Hawaii swarm, to enter, and it was feared the bodies of the crew had been entirely destroyed. Naval officers said the debris would be removed from the vessel today, and a search made for bodies.

In addition to gaping holes in the stern of the submarine, a big hole has been torn in the forward part. The investigating board has not definitely ascertained whether the holes caused the loss of the vessel or whether they were torn during the lifting operations.

SOLDIERS GUARDING GRAIN

Canadians Keep Watch Following Threats of Fire.

Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 28.—Three hundred and fifty armed Canadian guards are patrolling the international boundary along northern Minnesota and North Dakota, as the result of threats that attempts will be made to destroy the Canadian grain crop by fire.

Recently such threats came to Canadian officials from several sources and, although they declare themselves "unconcerned," they have placed an unusually heavy guard on the border.

The provincial elevators throughout Manitoba are said to be closely guarded.

More than two-thirds of the gold now in use in the world was discovered within the last 50 years.

GOVERNORS SEE NEED FOR ARMY

Call Defense Inadequate and Sorry Spectacle Before Invaders.

Boston, Aug. 27.—The greatest conference of governors in the history of the United States comes to a close in Boston today with a formal discussion of the nation's foremost problem—military preparedness.

The leading men of 30 states, equipped with power and authority to express the views of those sovereign commonwealths, told what they believe the states, individually, and the country as a whole, should do to forestall foreign invasion.

The leading speakers advocated a citizen soldiery to be maintained by the states with large appropriations from the federal government. It was declared that a large standing army was too great a burden upon the tax payers and not necessary at this time. That the present condition of the United States for national defense was a sorry spectacle, declared the speakers. The bellicose jingo and the peace-at-any-price citizens were both condemned and a middle course of "adequate preparedness" through a citizen soldiery was advocated.

Gov. James F. Fielder, of New Jersey, addressed the conference on "The Relation of the State to National Defense." He advocated greater army and navy and development of state militia.

Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, lead the general discussion of preparedness which followed the Fielder paper. He, too, advocated better preparedness. Former Governor Elias M. Ammons of Colorado urged a bigger army and navy.

Method is Questioned.

Governor Dunne of Illinois said:

"From the bellicose jingo who would involve this country in a foreign war upon slight provocation to the peace-at-any-price citizen, all of us have been seriously considering the question as to whether our military and naval armament ought not to be increased at least for defensive purposes. Whether the increase must be in the nature of a standing army or an increase in citizen-soldiery is a question about which there is room for legitimate debate. If war were to be declared against this country by one of the six greatest nations of Europe, it must be conceded that the United States, in its present condition of land and naval forces would be in a sorry predicament. A large standing army always will be an enormous expense to any nation."

Governor Dunne spoke of conditions in Illinois and maintained that the United States should make more liberal appropriations for the militia.

In conclusion, he said: "Let us be prepared to protect the life of the nation from aggression from abroad, not by a standing army at least for the present, but by trained citizen-soldiery that can be maintained without imposing unduly onerous burdens upon the taxpayers of the nation. As between the Chinese republic, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, without any efficient army, cowering before the militant empire of Japan, with its 70,000,000 population, but with an efficient army, and the little republic of Switzerland, standing among the warring nations of Europe and protecting its independence by trained soldiery, let us rather incline to the fortunate situation of Switzerland that can assert its independence and neutrality in the midst of its warring neighbors."

WILSON AGAINST TARIFF REVISION

Say Present Schedule Has Not Had Fair Trial of Its Virtues.

Washington, Aug. 28.—With the possible exception of the sugar schedule, President Wilson is expected unalterably to oppose any revision of the tariff at the coming session of congress. He has told Senator Simmons, Representative Kitchin and other congressional leaders that the present tariff law has not had a fair chance to show what it can do. And he believes that it should be retained with only minor changes. Even on the question of sugar the President has not yet taken a positive stand. He is waiting investigations of the cost of production now being made by the agricultural department.

The President has admitted to those who have discussed the matter to him that much money will have to be provided by the next congress for extraordinary expenses, and especially for the national defense.

But this money, he believes, should be raised by the issuance of short-term notes or short-term bonds. Such an issue, the President believes, would be very popular throughout the country.

It is also the intention of the administration to ask that the war taxes now in vogue, which automatically expire in December, be renewed for another year. It is possible that revisions will be made in the existing taxable articles, but this has not yet been determined.

WIFE AND CHILDREN OF GENERAL DIE IN FIRE

Find Bodies Under Bed in Ruins of Home.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Mrs. J. J. Pershing, wife of General Pershing, in charge of the federal troops at El Paso, and her three children, were burned to death early today in their home in the officers' section of the Presidio.

The fire that cost the lives of Mrs. Pershing, Margaret, aged 3; Ann, aged 6, and Helen, aged 9, was discovered at 5 o'clock this morning. The entire section of the building was gutted.

Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, wife of Lieut. Boswell, her two children, their nurse maid, and Warren Pershing, aged 5, were rescued by firemen.

After the fire was extinguished the bodies of Mrs. Pershing and her three young daughters were found lying under Mrs. Pershing's bed. They had evidently crawled under the bed to escape the suffocating smoke. The positions in which their bodies were found indicated that all of them had suffered terribly before the end came.

ENGLISH WRITER IS DEAD

London, Aug. 28.—Walter Lewis Emanuel, who endeared himself to English hearts as the writer for fifteen years of a weekly column of bonmots entitled "Charivari" in Punch, is dead at his home here, aged 46. By profession a lawyer, Emanuel abandoned the bar in 1901 to become a humorous writer. His dog books, such as "A Snob," "A Dog Day," and "Dogs of War" were very popular both in England and America.

New Minister Succeeds Deposed Russ War Head

GEN. POLIVANOFF

General Polivanoff, who has been appointed minister of war for Russia, to succeed General Soukliminoff, the former incumbent in the office, who has been deposed and is to stand trial by court martial for the Russian shortage of arms and ammunition.

NINTH RUSSIAN FORTRESS FALLS

Germans Take Olita, Leaving Only Grodno in Hands of Czar's Troops.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—(By Wireless.)—Olita, a Russian fortress, guarding the Nieman river between Kovno and Grodno, has been captured by the Germans, general staff reported today. The fall of this city, on the bank of the Nieman, opens the way for another drive toward Vilna, to the northeast, and Grodno, to the south.

It is believed here that Grodno will be evacuated by the Russians. The general staff's official statement states that the German troops advancing toward the east from Ossowiec, have crossed the Berezowka, a tributary of the Bohr. The troops are headed in the direction of Grodno.

In the fighting on Wednesday and Thursday General von Gallwitz captured 3,500 Russians and five machine guns, while in operations east of Kovno by the troops advancing on Vilna 2,400 Russians, four cannon and three machine guns were taken.

Advancing from Brest-Litovsk, the Germans are approaching the Kamenez-Myscyoze road. To the southeast of Brest-Litovsk the Russians have retreated across the Ruta river.

ASSIMILATE OR LEAVE U. S., SAYS MARSHALL

Vice President Can't Figure Cause of War.

Edwardsville, Ill., Aug. 28.—"I have read with great care the history of all the European countries for the last 100 years, and I have read all the state documents issued in connection with the present war, but I confess that I don't know why this war is being fought," declared Vice President Marshall in an address here last night.

Speaking of immigrants, Marshall said:

"I believe in inviting the foreigners of all nations to come to the United States, but when they do come here, they must assimilate.

"If a man cannot concentrate on the needs of the United States and take his mind off the country from which he came, that man should go back immediately. The recruiting offices are always open in London, Paris and Berlin."

U. S. REVENUE IS GREATEST EVER

Corporations and Income Tax is Hundred Million Above Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The greatest total of internal revenue receipts in the history of the government, with income tax from individuals, nevertheless $42,000,000 under the amount estimated by the framers of the income tax law when it was enacted, were recorded in the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue today. The aggregate receipts during the fiscal year, ended June 30, including the corporation and individual income taxes, reached $415,000,000 against $380,000,000 for the previous year.

Corporations paid in $39,144,529 and individuals $41,046,166, a total of $80,190,695. This is an increase of $8,809,420 over the previous year, which, however, embraced only 10 months. The returns approximate the estimates made last year by the internal revenue bureau, which figured the 1915 revenue at $40,000,000 each from corporation and individual tax.

In congress, when the law was enacted, the framers of the bill announced that for the fiscal year 1915 the corporation tax revenue would be $39,000,000 and income tax $83,000,000, the latter being double the actual collection from that source.

At the capitol today it was explained that the worldwide depression on account of the war in 1914 partly explained the falling off from the original estimate and that while the framers of the law figured that there were at least 100 people in the United States with incomes of $1,000,000 or more, there were only 41 having such incomes.

Of the $41,000,000 income tax from individuals, the normal tax produced $16,000,000, while for the larger incomes the returns show:

From incomes between $20,000 and $50,000, revenue $4,098,073; $50,000-$75,000, revenue $2,496,496; $75,000-$100,000, revenue $2,099,634; $100,000-$250,000, revenue $5,943,798; $250,000-$500,000, revenue $3,328,423; above $500,000, revenue $6,439,004, the accepted offers in compromise making up the total.

PASSENGERS NOW FEEL SAFE FROM SUBMARINES

New York, Aug. 28.—Newspaper reports of the new attitude of Germany regarding submarine warfare caused passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday aboard the White Star liner Cymric to express their belief that the ship was the safest of British registry to leave this port for Europe since the beginning of the war. The Cymric was loaded with freight. There were 194 passengers on board, among the number being a few Americans.

KING OF SWEDEN INJURED BY TRAIN

Stockholm, Aug. 28.—King Gustave had a narrow escape yesterday at Jerna. As he was entering his car the train started with a jerk, throwing him down. His foot was jammed between the car and the platform and he fell heavily. Except for a slight lameness he is little the worse for the accident.

Rumanian Minister is Said to Favor Allies

JOHN BRATIANO

Photo by American Press Association.

From the start of the European war there has been discussion as to the attitude of Roumania. It frequently has been stated that she was on the point of joining the allies. Now it is said that John Bratiano, her minister of war, has been partially won over to take the side of the allies.

RETREAT A COUP, RUSSIANS ASSERT

Say Evacuation of Poland Was Decided Upon Before War Began.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.—The evacuation of Poland was decided up by Russia in 1910, declares the Russky Invalid, the Russian military organ, in a discussion of the general staff's before-the-war plans for the defense of the western frontier.

"Before the war," says the journal, "Russia anticipated that in the event of war, Austria and Germany, because of their rapid means of mobilization and immense technical resources, would turn their attention first of all against Russia. To frustrate this plan, it was decided in 1910 that the Russian territory jutting into Germany and the fortified places west of Brest-Litovsk should not be organized for a state of war. The region further east was chosen for the concentration of the Russian forces.

"It would have been dangerous to attribute too great an importance to and to have held on to the Narew and Vistula, with their fortified towns. It is better to take advantage of the depth of our theatre of war to draw the German armies far from their base and to force them to exhaust themselves. To this end it was necessary to sacrifice the Polish salient. Three months have elapsed since the Russian army started to put their plan into execution. Constant marching, fighting and privations weaken the enemy. There are already evidences that the moral force of the German army is weakening in its attack, and prisoners confirm that this weakening is not only moral, but physical.

Retreat Assures Victory.

"This war will be decided by the armies in battle, and it is of no importance where this battle will take place. Thus our retreat assures us victory, for our armies are only now beginning to develop, while an abundance of munitions of war awaits us in the near future, thanks to the mobilization of the national industry and to orders placed abroad, whereas for the moment the enemy is in a favorable position in this regard,

"A glance backward shows that at the beginning of the war the Germans threw the mass of their army against France. This leap forward on their part had happy results for us, for we advanced into enemy territory, notably in Galicia; now the tables are turned. However, it is impossible to hamper the liberty of movement of the Russian army in any particular region or on any particular frontier, and it would be impracticable to waste garrisons in defending fortified towns which are none too safe, as the Austrians did in Przemysl. That is why, examining, after a year of war, the map of the Russian front, we see the neecssity for the living Russian armies to maneuver and deploy on their base line. This would be the most useful object to aim at, especially in view of the situation which has prevailed since the month of April.

"At the present time we have against us nearly all the German cavalry, nearly all the Austrian army, and more than half of the total German forces—about 70 divisions—and the enemy artillery has numerous guns of all calibres. The Russian army is offering a heroic resistance; it is not only standing up under the most hellish fire, but it is inflicting countless losses upon the enemy and wearing him out, notwithstanding his technical perfection. We are getting nearer to our supplies of ammunition, by means of which we will correct our line and throw back the enemy. If only for this reason we can say that the evacuation of Warsaw, the line of the Vistula-Ivangorod-Novo-Georgievsk will make certain that the Russian offensive this time will be definite and irresistible.

SINKS 19 SHIPS IN A WEEK

Germans Have One of Most Successful Periods of War.

London, Aug. 27.—During the week ended Aug. 25 19 British merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 76,000 and three fishing vessels were destroyed by submarines or mines.

The week was one of the most successful German underwater craft have had since the commencement of the war.

Fourteen steamers with a total gross tonnage of 47,698 were sunk by German submarines Aug. 19 and 20. The largest of them was the Arabic. Ten of these vessels were British.

IS A VICTORY FOR HUMANITY

England Says That New Policy is Defeat for Von Tirpitz.

London, Aug. 27.—Dispatches from Berlin and Washington, stating that Germany will modify her submarine policy, were hailed here by evening newspapers today as a "notable victory" for the United States and a "decisive defeat" for Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German admiralty.

Washington advices to the effect that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had given assurances to Secretary of State Lansing that Germany's submarine policy in the future will be such as to give neutrals an opportunity to escape from merchantmen before they are attacked, is regarded by the press as "a victory not only for the United States, but for humanity."

The advantage to England from such a modification of naval policy by Germany is not as great as might be supposed, for the German admiralty is arming most of its big new "U" boats with long-range guns of medium calibre, which gives them at once the double advantage of the submarine and the surface man-of-war.

England, however, is waiting for a formal declaration from Berlin before any official recognition is given to the reported change in the Teutons' navy policy. Such a declaration, if made, may be addressed directly to the United States, or it may be proclaimed generally to the world.

Germany is not expected to admit that she has been violating the rights of humanity and of neutral citizens in her submarine warfare in the past, but to announce definite rules which submarine commanders are ordered to follow in the future.

The Westminster Gazette, in discussing the American-German relations as they have been affected by Germany's submarine war, says.

"If Count Bernstorff was speaking with the full authority of his government when he gave his assurancee to Secretary Lansing, the American government can certainly claim to have won a notable victory."

WAR SURGEONS REBUILD MAN FROM RUINS OF FORMER SELF

London, Aug. 27.—Some remarkable instances of surgical science have been brought to light during the present war, but the following story, telling how a horribly mutilated soldier was reconstructed from his own ruins," adds one more miracle to the list. A French newspaper correspondent was admitted to the Rothschild hospital, to see for himself the miracle in question after the surgeons had completed their work. The correspondent was shown a photograph of a man wounded in the French trenches. It was a terrible picture. The face lacked the lower portion of the left cheek, the chin had gone and also the lips and nose.

While the correspondent was looking at this appalling picture, one of the hospital assistants made a sign to one of the patients, who was just going out to spend an afternoon at a picture show.

"Here is our man," said the assistant.

The correspondent stared, uncomprehending, but the assistant added:

"Yes, I assure you, this is the patient whose photograph you have in your hand; the man was brought into the hospital without his cheek, jaw, lips, chin and nose."

The correspondent at first thought the assistant was fooling him, but the patient who was just going out bore few signs of the dreadful wounds depicted in the photograph. His right cheek was the twin brother of his left cheek; he had an excellent chin; lips that opened in a genial smile, and a nose of perfect contour. His face only bore the rapidly vanishing traces of some cuts and a few white marks occasioned by surgical sewing. The patient himself proceeded to confirm the assistant's assertions, talking in the slang of the French infantryman:

"Yes, it's myself; 'twasn't any good for the Germans to spoil my portrait; the doctors tricked them after all. As you see, he has manufactured for me a very decent face. For myself, I think he has improved it, and I believe they'll find me more of a knut when I get back into the country."

Then he lit a cigarette and went off to see the show.

The surgeon had taken a portion of the patient's back and used it to replace the cheek. With the skin of the back he fashioned the lips. Then he took a portion of the man's short ribs to make the nose and substance of the chin. From the forehead he took the skin for the nose, and from the stomach the skin for the chin. Finally, when the man was practically refashioned and could be permitted to look at his new face, the doctor asked him if there was anything he regretted. The soldier replied:

"Yes, my mustache."

"Oh, don't worry about that," said the doctor, and without even applying an anaesthetic, he took from the hairy nape of the neck a piece of skin and grafted in on the upper lip.

"I can't promise you," said the doctir, "that you will have as victorious a mustache as that which you left in the trenches, but in any case you won't be hairless."

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